FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON WFTU GENERAL COUNCIL SESSION IN SOFIA

Gaspar's Condemnation of PRC

LD111954 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI)--MTI correspondent Janos Temesi reports from Sofia:

The 30th session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions was opened Tuesday in the Bulgarian capital by Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the WFTU and general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. Before the regular session of the General Council, a special meeting was held in the morning to discuss issues related to solidarity with the Vietnamese people. The extraordinary session was addressed by Sandor Gaspar who strongly condemned the Chinese aggression against Vietnam. "With this attack," he said, "the Chinese leadership has exposed itself. Likewise, those too lie exposed who were aware of the Chinese intentions and even provided encouragement and those who have kept quiet on the issue and have refused to extend solidarity to the Vietnamese people. It is a question of conscience and political honesty."

Sandor Gaspar called it unprecedented that a country professing to be socialist wants to settle its alleged dispute with another socialist country through arms. The events of the foregoing years have taught us--he continued--to entertain no illusions about the attitude and intentions of the Beijing leadership or about its aims manifest in its words and deeds. The Chinese leaders are trying to portray themselves as the standard-bearers of the world's revolutionary movement, but they have turned against the world's revolutionary forces, the socialist camp and the Soviet Union, to which they owe their existence. They have allied themselves with the most reactionary forces of the world and are endangering global peace and security. Concurrently they are imperilling the achievements and results so far of the Chinese revolution. All this is contradictory to the fundamental interests of Chinese workers. A logical consequence of this politics was that the Chinese leaders dissolved the country's trade union movement.

Continuing his address to the special session of the WFTU General Council, Sandor Gaspar said: "It is yet not known exactly whether it is a sign of the Chinese leaders' sobering or concession to the Chinese workers' efforts that the Chinese trade union movement is reorganizing itself. We all believe that in keeping with its traditions, Chinese trade unions will fulfill their historic mission.

Mishev on 'Resistance' to Detente

AU111845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] "The 30th session of the WFTU General Council continued in Sofia today. In his statement Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, said the following: We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the policy of detente which is consistently being followed by the socialist countries, and primarily by the Soviet Union, provokes an angry resistance on the part of the reactionary and imperialist forces. These forces [words indistinct] particular threat to the peace, security and independence of the peoples, is the hegemonistic and aggressive course of the present Chinese rulers spearheaded against world (?peace)."

Tasks connected with mobilizing and organizing the working people in the struggle against the international monopolies were also discussed.

Interviews of Arriving Delegates

AU122112 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 9 Apr 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text] Bulgaria is once again a center of worker and trade union solidarity. Sofia airport is decorated with blue flags with the initials of our militant World Federation of Trade Unions. The representatives of the working people and their organizations are arriving from five continents. They will all take part in the 30th session of the WFTU General Council. "What is the power of the international workers' and trade union solidarity?" This is the question we posed to some of the foreign delegation leaders.

Aleksy Shibaev, chairman of the USSR Trade Unions Central Council:

The upcoming 30th session of the WFTU General Council has a special significance. One year has elaspsed since the Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions. We must draw up a balance sheet regarding the implementation of its decisions and outline future WFTU activity.

The General Council's session is taking place in a complex international situation. On one hand, the world situation is characterized by further successes of the socialist community countries and all progressive forces interested in preserving and developing detente.

On the other hand, imperialism and reaction are striving to undermine this process, increase the arms race and interfere in other countries' internal affairs.

The course of the Beijing militarists identifies with this policy. They organized a barbarous attack against Socialist Vietnam and have created a serious threat for the security of the peoples, not only in Southeast Asia but throughout the world.

In these conditions, the consolidation of the peace-loving forces is more necessary than ever. We also need active deeds on the part of the trade unions aimed at strengthening peace, increasing solidarity and supporting the struggle of the people defending their independence and sovereignty.

There is no doubt that today the question of the active solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people has a first rate significance. We evaluate highly WFTU's active and timely deeds in this direction. We also support the convocation of a special session of the General Council dedicated to Vietnam.

We consider that the questions which are to be discussed by the General Council are of special significance for further activating WFTU activity, and in a broader context for the struggle for peace and detente.

Nguyen Van Linh, chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam:

We have arrived in Sofia in order to attend the 30th session of the WFTU General Council, during which it is envisaged that a special meeting in support of Vietnam will be held. In this gesture our people see once more a demonstration of proletarian internationalism, this time in the struggle against another common enemy, the Chinese aggressor. Once more an opportunity is given to consolidate the ranks of the working people throughout the world. It is at the price of many sacrifices that the people of Vietnam have won a victory over the Beijing aggressors. But if we won so quickly it is because we were supported by the Soviet Union, by the fraternal socialist countries and by the international workers movement, as well as by all progressive forces throughout the world.

After the people of Vietnam succeeded in foiling the plans of the U.S. imperialists, we had no other wish than peace, in which we wanted to build our country's future. But the Beijing reactionaries, having adopted the policy of expansionism and of alliance with imperialism, decided to assume the role of a new world "gendarme", and in provoking serious international conflicts they decided to put at stake not only the peaceful life of our country, but also the security of the entire planet. This is why we declare that they have become the enemies not only of the Vietnamese people, but also of our entire progressive mankind. The resistance the Beijing rulers met on the soil of Vietnam and the great solidarity movement which expanded throughout the world, as well as the defeat which contributed to the awakening of the Chinese people, who have begun to denounce their own leaders, have become results of a victory achieved with the common and unanimous efforts of the working people throughout the world and of all progressive people.

(Khalil Maudzh), deputy chairman of the Central Bureau of Trade Unions of Afghanistan:

The basic task which we have assigned ourselves in coming to the WFTU session is to consolidate the solidarity between the working people of Afghanistan and the working people throughout the world.

We wish to acquaint the workers representatives of the whole world with the demands, difficulties and successes of workers and peasants in Afghanistan. We will try to draw the attention of all trade organizations to the situation in our country. In our opinion, the revolution in Afghanistan is a new example for the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Of course, we will stress that the victory of the Afghanistan working people has become possible thanks to the strong alliance which links us to the working people throughout the world. Without this alliance we would never have succeeded.

We, the people of Afghanistan, are facing two very powerful enemies at this time: feudalism and imperialism. Imperialism, however, is not only our own enemy, it is the enemy of working people throughout the world. This is why it is an urgent necessity to consolidate the camp of the working people which must be opposed to the camp of worldwide imperialism. Throughout the world the oppressors and exploiters are joined together in one front. We must oppose to this front our own front, our front directed against war, against interference in domestic affairs, against reaction.

Are we capable of doing so? We are capable of this. This is why as early as before our revolution we joined many actions of solidarity with the people of Vietnam who were fighting imperialism. We ardently welcomed the reunification of heroic Vietnam. Now that China is carrying out an aggression against the soil of Vietnam, we once more--at meetings and rallies, at demonstrations and protest marches--have expressed our solidarity with the people of Vietnam and have denounced the aggressor.

GDR's Tisch Interview

AU121935 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 10 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[TRUD interview with Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB Central Leadership in Sofia, date of interview not given]

[Text] After the end of the talks between GDR and Bulgarian trade union delegations, a representative of the daily TRUD asked Harry Tisch, leader of the FDGB delegation, to answer a few questions.

Question: Comrade Tisch, what can you tell us about your present visit to Bulgaria and about the relations and cooperation between the trade unions of our two countries?

Answer: Among class brothers, which we are, a tradition has already asserted itself with regard to exchanging experiences which serve the common goal of socialism and communism. The talks, which we conducted with the Bulgarian trade union, proceeded in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, in a spirit of full unanimity of thought on all questions discussed. We have always been guided by the awareness that, loyal to Marxism-Leninism, we are fulfilling the behests of the two great sons of the Bulgarian and German workers class--Georgi Dimitrov and Ernst Thaelmann.

Our trade unions, as loyal comrades-in-arms of their leading Marxist-Leninist parties, have developed in our two countries as considerable social factors. Today they are expanding over a large field of action and, as organizations of the ruling workers class, they are enjoying rights and opportunities unthinkable for trade unions in capitalist states. The manner of using this great social force and how, as trade unions, we could work even better for the well-being and interests of the workers and of all working people were the main questions discussed during our talks.

To expand socialist competition with even greater elan, for the purpose of fulfilling the tasks entrusted by the plan, for further increasing the effectiveness and quality of production, are the main prerequisites for our life under socialism to become even more prosperous and more beautiful.

Question: What thoughts and ideas is the FDGB delegation bringing to the WFTU General Council session and to the special meeting devoted to solidarity with Vietnam?

Answer: One year has elapsed since the ninth world congress of trade unions. In our opinion, it is necessary to draw a balance sheet and determine those tasks which, under the present situation, are facing the WFTU.

To insure peace, particularly along the path of efficient steps toward disarmament, has become the decisive issue of class contradictions between socialism and imperialism. It is necessary to apply the weight of the WFTU in order that peace might become the decisive prerequisite for the social security of the working people and their families--this is the most topical task. Today, if we succeed, through increasing the combat power of the WFTU and through unanimous actions in the ranks of the international trade union movement, in enhancing the readiness for action to accomplish this goal, then this would open up new aspects of social policy.

This is why we will do everything within our power so that the WFTU General Council may arrive at decisions likely to make the convening of a worldwide trade union conferences on social and economic aspects of disarmament possible.

Under the slogan "Solidarity With Vietnam--Right Now!" the most widespread movement in our history, a movement of solidarity of the workers class and of all working people, is now developing in the GDR. The agression of the Beijing leaders clique against the heroic people of Vietnam represents a bloody continuation of the predatory policy conducted by French and American imperialism. The Beijing leaders are allying with the most reactionary forces of our time. Their great-state chauvinism and their hegemonism have nothing, but absolutely nothing, in common with the ideas of scientific socialism. These actions represent a betrayal of the ideas of proletarian internationalism and Marxism-Leninism.

We are greeting our friends of Vietnam and their victory over the aggressors. We are supporting the proposal of the SRV to begin negotiations on the normalization of relations.

We are convinced that the present session of the WFTU General Council and the special session will give new impetus to our work and that the wave of solidarity and sympathy for the heroic and long-suffering people of Vietnam will rise even higher.

Gaspar Article on Vietnam

AU121540 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 10 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Article by Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions and secretary general of the Hungarian Trade Unions Central Council: "Our Combat Workers' Solidarity"]

[Text] The ninth world congress of the trade unions took place almost a year ago. The period since then testifies to the fact that the high goals indicated by the ninth congress and its orientation toward cohesion of the international trade union movement have been realized.

At the WFTU General Council session that is about to open we shall review everything that has been done by the World Federation up to now and indicate what is to be done in the future in order to more effectively implement the decisions of the ninth world congress. This is the main goal of the WFTU General Council session.

Solidarity is one of the most noble traditions of the international trade union movement. A special meeting on the matter of solidarity with Vietnam will take place within the framework of the session. This is a cause which does not belong to the WFTU or the General Council alone. Once again we are raising our voice in support of Vietnam. This is our duty, because for several decades we were in solidarity with Vietnam and supported its just cause. Now this is so again, because something exceptional has taken place: China attacked Vietnam. At the General Council's special session we shall once again confirm the WFTU positions and call upon the world's working people to increase their vigilance and intensify their solidarity with the people of this heroic country, because, despite the fact that Beijing states officially that its soldiers have left the territory of Vietnam, we cannot rely upon the statements of the Chinese adventurers.

Our support and the solidarity of the working people throughout the world must help to achieve conditions for peaceful construction for the Indochina region's peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Peace must be defended in this area and throughout the world.

Medal Award to WFTU Official

LD112240 Prague CTK in English 1928 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Trade Union Central Council Chairman Karel Hoffmann presented here today to Ibrahim Zakaria, deputy general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, a commemorative medal of Antonin Zapotocky, awarded on his 50th birthday.

Karel Hoffmann is in Sofia at the head of the Czechoslovak delegation of the 33rd session of the WFTU General Council.

CEMA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN WARSAW

AU121535 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 79 pp 1,4 AU

[PAP report: "Socialist Economic Integration--Scientific Conference To Mark 30th Anniversary of CEMA"]

[Text] AN INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE DEVOTED TO PROBLEMS OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION BEGAN IN WARSAW ON 10 APRIL.

The basic aims of the conference, which was organized in the 30th year of CEMA activities by the Warsaw Institute of Foreign Trade Trends and Prices and by the Moscow International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, is to gather the views of prominent scientists on current problems and prospects of socialist economic integration.

THE SUBJECTS SUBMITTED FOR DISCUSSION INCLUDE KEY PROBLEMS OF INTEGRATION SUCH AS INTENSIFICATION OF SPECIALIST AND COOPERATIVIST LINKS, COOPERATION IN THE AREA OF RAW MATERIALS, AND ISSUES OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF MUTUAL TRADE AND PLAN COORDINATION. THE CONFERENCE WILL EVALUATE THE SOLUTION OF LONG-TERM AND LEADING PROBLEMS OF COOPERATION AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CURRENCY AND FISCAL SYSTEM OF THE CEMA COUNTRIES AND WILL DISCUSS ISSUES OF INTENSIFYING THE CEMA COUNTRIES' ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OUTSIDE CEMA.

Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat and head of the Central Committee Department of Light Industry, trade and consumption, extended cordial wishes for fruitful debates to the conference on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee. He stressed the close union between science and practice in solving the most essential problems for the benefit of the further development of our mutual cooperation, which greatly benefits our country and insures steady and stable links and the flow of modern technologies and raw and other materials for production.

PROF DR PAWEL BOZYK, HEAD OF THE SCIENTIFIC ADVISORS OF THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY, DISCUSSED AT LENGTH POLAND'S PLACE IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIST INTEGRATION IN HIS INTRODUCTORY REPORT. He said that Poland is vitally interested in the further intensification of material and institutional-fiscal links with CEMA countries. This process will be continued and deepened in the eighties. One should expect that the basic principles of the comprehensive program for socialist integration in the area of improving the economic mechanism of cooperation among CEMA countries will be implemented in the first half of the eighties.

GDR'S STOPH WRITES ON CEMA COUNTRIES' COOPERATION

LD122210 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, described the CEMA countries' economic policies as the decisive prerequisite for the stable economic development of these countries. Against the background of a cooperation for over 30 years, he made clear in a press article the expanded volume of cooperation in production and science. The agreements, especially with the Soviet Union, insured for the GDR the continuous supply of important raw materials and semifinished products. These agreements also insured beyond this the sale of the major part of the GDR's exports for years to come. The USSR fully covered the GDR's natural gas requirements and met about 90 percent of its demand for crude oil. On its part the GDR is making a concrete contribution toward the expansion of the raw materials and fuel bases in the fraternal countries by supplying the equipment and plant for the mining, ketallurgical and chemical industries.

SOFIA DAILY INSISTS ON CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH TO MBFR TALKS

AU121721 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 10 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Valentin Kamenov article: "Constructive Approach Is Necessary"]

[Summary] "On 8 June 1978 the socialist countries (the USSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR), which are direct participants in the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, submitted constructive proposals embracing the entire range of questions under discussion. A number of politicians in the West have admitted that this proposal has created prerequisites for achieving a generally acceptable agreement." Th June initiative of the socialist countries has created prerequisites for various kinds of reductions in the number of the armed forces and armaments of both the NATO and Warsaw Pact member countries. As Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev declared in his Minsk speech on 25 July 1978, the socialist countries have done more than their share in creating favorable prerequisites for a successful conclusion of the Vienna talks. Everything now depends on the attitude of the West.

"Unfortunately, however, neither the 16th round of the negotiations, nor the 17th round, which is presently at work, give any grounds for thinking that the Western delegations are manifesting readiness to coordinate concrete measures for military detente in central Europe, where great amounts of troops and armaments of the two military-political blocs are concentrated."

The NATO forces' propaganda machine is eagerly trying to invent artificial pretexts for the Western delegations to continue the stagnation of the Vienna negotiations. Many times the Western partners at the Vienna negotiations have brought forward the argument of "inaccurate figures" submitted by the socialist countries, as regards the number of their troops stationed in central Europe. In this respect they are not dealing with facts, but with rumors and suspicions.

"At the beginning of February 1979 the socialist countries declared their readiness to assume concrete individual obligations with a view to guaranteeing the mutual character and equal number in reducing the troops stationed in central Europe. The Western delegations, however, with the exception of the U.S. delegation, have so far not manifested the necessary understanding for this new proposal of the socialist countries, which represents a new complementing of their June initiative."

The proposal of the socialist countries of 8 June 1978 provides the opportunity to guide the efforts of the delegations into the direction of businesslike and constructive negotiations, at any time, whenever the Western participants in the negotiations manifest their good will. For as long as 10 months, however, the Western delegations have not given any concrete answer to the socialist countries' initiative. As the socialist countries declared at the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held on 23 November 1978 in Moscow, the Vienna negotiations will progress only when "the answer of the opposite side is as inspired by a constructive spirit" as the initiatives of the socialist countries.

CSSR MINISTER ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD052112 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Geneva--Czechoslovakia ascribes great importance to the deliberations of the U.N. Disarmament Committee which has great responsibility before the world for the drawing up of effective measures to halt the arms race, Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vejvoda said at today's session.

He described as the most important item on the agenda the question of nuclear disarmament, and stressed that the socialist countries put forward a proposal for halting the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of their stockpiles up to their complete liquidation.

The deputy minister expressed the conviction that also the deliberations on another major problem in nuclear disarmament, the drafting of an agreement on the general and complete ban of nuclear tests, will soon produce concrete results. This applies also to the proposal submitted by the socialist countries at the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly, for greater guarantees for non-nuclear countries.

He singled out for special mention the danger posed by production of new types of mass-destruction weapons, such as the neutron bomb, and called on the Disarmament Committee to give this problem priority attention, in accordance with the proposal put forward by the socialist countries in March 1978, calling for the ban of neutron weapons.

POLISH ARMY DAILY WRITES ON NATO ESCALATING ARMS RACE

LD121856 Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 April, PAP--Total military spendings of the NATO European countries reached 69,000 million dollars in 1978 and those of the whole North Atlantic Pact reached 178,000 million dollars, excluding Greece and Turkey which gave no information on their expenses. That is 13,000 million dollars more than a year before.

The constant increase in NATO's spendings and the winding up of the armaments spiral leads unswervingly to complications of the international situation, which are unnecessary and threatening to peace.

It is not for the first time that the military fever goes up in NATO. Each time, however, it is justified with an alleged military domination of the Warsaw treaty, although in the moments of sincerity it is admitted that the NATO potential is quite sufficient. The so-called Chinese card [is] being played particularly actively after NATO's Washington session. It assumes the form of not only political demagogy and blackmail of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Military and industrial complexes joined the implementation of this policy. Everything shows that the leading imperialist countries are helping with their own hands to create an extremely dangerous situation which might bring about unpredictable consequences to the world.

Actually, the European Continent has been the only one to see no serious military conflict after World War Two. For the first time ever Europe can serve as an example of peaceful cooperation and collaboration in the peaceful settling of conflicts, of strengthening links among nations and cultures, of seeking new forms of coexistence.

This state of affairs is not a matter of chance. It is a result of the strength and cohesion of the socialist countries and their firm stance towards the plots of the leading imperialist countries. Almost a day after the conclusion of World War Two they sought to turn back the wheel of history and to restore the former order in a considerable part of the Euorpean Continent, the Polish Army Daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote in a successive article of the series entitled "Who is Winding Up the Arms Spiral."

CARTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON PHILIPPINE BASES SCORED

AU112244 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Unattributed commentary: "Evidence of the Warmongering Policy of American Imperialists"]

[Text] In the last few days the leaders of American imperialism have stepped up their warmongering statements, threats and blackmail against the peoples. President Carter's press conference should also be viewed within this context. He stated recently that preservation of American military bases in the Philippines is an indispensable priority for American policy. It is necessary for us, he went on, to have the right to keep our naval forces in the Philippines.

The recent statements of open threats made by the leader of American imperialism reflect clearly and concretely the arrogant superpower policy pursued by the United States, its efforts to achieve its expansionist policy in Southeast Asia, just as throughout the world, by the force of arms in rivalry with the other superpower, Soviet social imperialism.

It is now known that the American imperialists have a large number of military air and naval bases in the Philippines. They maintain a large number of troops of different services there. To further increase its military presence in the Philippines, an agreement was recently signed with the reactionary regime in power under which new projects will be built at the American base at (Plarg). In the meantime, it is planned to increase the number of U.S. troops in the Philippines, which also in the past was a base for aggression for the American imperialists against the peoples of that region of the world.

The tone of the recent statement made by the White House leader about the necessity of maintaining the American bases in the Philippines was not accidental. His claim is a continuation of such brutal statements made recently by the policy-makers in Washington such as the use of military forces to defend American interests regarding Arab oil wells in the Middle East, protection of their interests everywhere in the world and so on.

In fact, the language used by Carter and other American officials is actually the language always used by the American imperialists who, when it comes to protecting their neocolonialist interests, do not hesitate to use the force of arms and stain the peoples with blood in order to subdue them.

The arrogance characterizing the recent statements made by the leaders of American imperialism is clear, eloquent evidence of the increased aggressiveness of American imperialism which, in rivalry with Soviet social imperialism, is leaving no stone unturned to expand its spheres of influence.

The hysterical calls made in Washington have been voiced also by the propaganda of the Chinese social imperialists who, throwing off all masks, are defending the marauding policy of American imperialism, moreover, at times voicing it with even greater fervor than the American propaganda itself. Chinese information sources are advising the regime of the Philippines and other reactionary regimes like it in Southeast Asia and other regions of the world to further increase American military presence and turn their countries into aircraft carriers of the United States. However, the peoples of the world and even more so those of Southeast Asia are by their own experience well aware of the true aggressive nature of American imperialism, their sworn enemy.

The military presence, whether American, Soviet of Chinese, is a real threat to their freedom and independence. This is the reason that the tide of people's opposition to the military bases of the superpowers, against their expansionist and hegemonic policy, is growing in various countries of the world, including the Philippines.

FOUNDING OF FRENCH WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY REPORTED

AU121022 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, April 12 (BTA)--According to a report of the newspaper LA FORGE, the congress which announced the founding of the Workers' Communist Party of France was successfully held on March 18, 1979.

The statement of the Central Committee of the Workers' Communist Party of France, published in its organ LA FORGE, points out among other things that with the founding of the Workers' Communist Party of France, the working class of France ensured its leadership, the instrument of victory, the party.

After exposing the betrayal of the French revisionist party as well as the Jurquet group, which embraced the counterrevolutionary theory of the "three worlds" of the Chinese revisionists and the "Mao Zedong thought", the statement reads: "the comrades, united today at the Workers' Communist Party of France, combatted, in the organisation for the reconstruction of the Communist Party of France, all the revisionist theses and they exposed in particular the new revisionist Maoist trend. Our party, raising today aloft the red banner of Marxism-Leninism, is at the same time, the heir of the revolutionary past of our working class".

Further on the statement says: "Being named the Workers' Communist Party of France and holding its first congress named after the Paris Commune, our party has not wanted to make only symbolic revolutionary references. This has also been done because in opposition with the claims of the opportunists and revisionists of all hues, the communist party is the party of the working class, of the proletariat exploited by capitalism and that it is the working class which leads the struggle for socialism and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. Likewise, it was named after the "Paris Commune" because the first proletarian revolution, which triumphed for the first time in the world for more than two months, was a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which became an invaluable example to the revolutionaries and communists throughout the world".

With regard to the situation at home and the international situation, the statement says that the "national and international situation, both from the objective point of view and the subjective one as well, lays down to the world proletariat, the urgent need of the revolution. The crisis of imperialism is very sharp, the peoples are rising in struggle against the oppressors. The working class is rising in struggle and, in our country, it is rejecting those who allegedly defend it, but who in fact are betraying it. The revisionists of the Communist Party of France. The workers need their party, they had been waiting for it. No one else besides the party can open to them revolutionary perspectives which would change their situation".

Speaking about the atmosphere in which the congress was held, the statement continues: "This congress which sanctioned the unity of genuine communists, took place in an enthusiastic and revolutionary atmosphere. As a result of the principled struggle of the communists in France to unite the genuine Marxist-Leninist communists, to elaborate a communist programme and to reconstruct the Marxist-Leninist party, the constituent congress of the Workers' Communist Party of France was characterized by the full unity of all the delegates on all the questions, in compliance with the proletarian ideology".

The Congress adopted also some resolutions of the work of the party with the working class, in the fold of the youth, on proletarian internationalism, as well as a message addressed to the Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES NEWLY FORMED FRENCH CP

AU112045 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the workers of France:

Dear Comrades, we joyfully welcomed the news of the formation of the Communist Party of the Workers of France. On this occasion we would like to convey our revolutionary congratulations to your party and its militants and to wish you (?success) in honorably discharging the hard but glorious duty undertaken to raise high the banner of victorious Marxism-Leninism and carry forward up to victory the cause of the proletarian revolution, the immortal cause of the heroic Paris Commune, under the leadership of the revolutionary working class and the working people of France.

We assure you that the AWP will always be in solidarity with the Communist Party of the Workers of France along the road shown by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

With communist greetings: The AWP Central Committee.

FRENCH WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO AWP

AU121016 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, April 12 (ATA)--The message of the constituent congress of the Workers' Communist Party of France addressed to the Central Committee of the PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha, reads among others:

"In this historic day, when the working class of France found the decisive instrument of its liberation and leadership, the Workers' Communist Party of France, the delegates to the First Congress of the Workers' Communist Party of France, wholeheartedly extend to you, on behalf of all the members of our party, their most fervent greetings. This congress is a great victory crowning the struggle waged against revisionism, in particular against the Chinese one and its French agency, the group of Jurquet."

The message continues further on:

"The brilliant road traversed by the Party of Labour of Albania has inspired us in our struggle and has taught us which is the guarantee to victory: the determined and instransigent leadership of the working class through its vanguard party.

"Since its founding the Party of Labour of Albania has fought with determination against all the enemies of Marxism-Leninism irrespective of the form they have appeared, from the Titoite revisionists and down to the last ones, Maoist revisionism."

Speaking of the protracted struggle waged by the Party of Labour of Albania on the international arena in defense of Marxism-Leninism against modern revisionism and the role of Comrade Enver Hoxha in this struggle, the message continues, "Enver Hoxha has not only directed with success the construction of socialism in Albania in front of all the saboteurs, the traitors and the hostile threatening reaction of the imperialist and revisionist world, but has also exposed the lies of the revisionists aiming at convincing the people that the international situation had undergone qualitiative changes. He has shown that our epoch is the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution.

"Dear comrades, with great emotion and pride we are writing today, on the day when our party was founded, the heir of the glorious fights of the [Commune, who shed their blood so that the peoples should one day live free and happy in a world free from the exploitation of man by man, free from wars, misery and sufferings. We have taken, dear comrades, the sacred pledge to follow their road, to make every necessary sacrifice being illuminated by the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

ATA DESCRIBES INDUSTRIAL, SOCIOCULTURAL PROJECTS UNDERWAY

AU111030 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, April 11 (ATA)--In Socialist Albania considerable new industrial projects and socio-cultural objects, designed by the Albanian specialists, are built each year, implementing the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. The Albanian designers have designed important industrial projects, which have influenced to the further strengthening of the people's economy. One of the scientific institutions set up over the years of people's power in Albania for this purpose is also the Institute of Studies and Designing Number One in Tirana, the working people of which, parallel with the conclusion of the designing of the projects of the plan of the current year, recently, made their contribution also to the designing of those industrial objects which were left incomplete by the Chinese social-imperialists. As well as this, the working people of this institute, during the jubilee year of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, are working not only in designing those projects envisaged to be built in 1980, but are also studying and designing many important projects of the next five year plan, 1981-1985.

For 1979, the working people of this institute will conclude the designing of several new workships of the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, which is being successfully constructed relying on our own forces, The designing of the new rubber factory in Durres, as well as the designing of several factories of the light industry and of timber processing. Meanwhile they are engaged in studies to design also projects of the next five year plan such as the extension of soda and P.V.C. plants in Vlora, of the "Dynamo" and "Dajti" engineering plants in Tirana, the plant for the production of boilers in Korca, etc. Now they are terminating the complete designing of the National Historical Museum, which is under construction in the center of Tirana, and many other socio-cultural objects such as hospitals, maternity homes, social and administrative buildings, etc. Studies are underway also on the urban regulating plans of several cities of the country such as Elbasan, Lushnja, Kruja, Kavaja, etc, Keeping in mind the study and implementation of the national physiognomy in architecture.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RETURNS FROM CUBA 12 APRIL

AU121355 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 12 (BTAO--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, returned from Cuba today. He and his daughter, Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, were on a five-day official and friendly visit there at the invitation of the first secretary of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the state and ministerial councils of Cuba, Mr Fidel Castro. Immediately before that Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova paid a state visit to Mexico at the invitation of the president of Mexico, Mr Jose Lopez Portillo.

During his Latin-American tour, the Bulgarian leader was accompanied by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice-president of the State Council, Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Ivan Tonev, deputy-chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union, and by other officials.

PUBLICITY FOR JOINT SPACE FLIGHT WITH USSR CONTINUES

Failure of Spacecraft Linkup

AU121645 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Vladimir Tsakov, Sofia radio correspondent in Moscow, reports the following on the flight of the Soyuz-33 spacecraft:

[Tsakov--beginning recording] Bulgarian cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov is flying in space on board the Soviet spacecraft Soyuz-33 under the command of Soviet commander Nikolay Rukavishnikov. Bulgaria became the sixth country to send its represenative into outer space. A further step in the development of the Intercosmos program has been achieved. A further, convincing and outspoken evidence of the strength of internationalism and of the mutual benefit from the fraternal cooperation has been given.

Part of the planned flight program has been accomplished. However, an unforeseen situation that emerged--where there was a deviation from the normal activity of the propulsion system--made the linkup between the two Soyuz spacecraft as well as the planned experiments and observations impossible. Even at this point the two cosmonauts, Rukavishikov and Ivanov, expressed a readiness to continue the flight by using additional possibilities for the linkup. However, the decision was expected to be resolved by earth--the control center--because there is an ironclad law: The main thing is to insure the health and life of the cosmonauts. Nikolay Rukavishnikov and the Bulgarian Georgi Ivanov showed self-control, courage and a high sense of responsibility. The Bulgarian cosmonaut, Maj Georgi Ivanov, has proved that he was worthy of joining the large, friendly family of cosmonauts by showing manliness and heroism. [end recording]

Safe Return to Earth

AU121832 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1725 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU

[Asen Mateev report from unspecified location in Soviet Union--live]

[Text] Dear radio listeners, the Soyuz-33 spacecraft has successfully completed its flight.

Kazakhstan welcomed the new heroes of outer space--Nikolay Nikolayevich Rukavishnikov, twice hero of the Soviet Union, and Maj Georgi Ivanov Ivanov, the first Bulgarian cosmonaut-researcher--who made a soft landing by parachute in the Soyuz-33 spacecraft.

The two cosmonauts worked correctly and the operations were completed in a precise manner. They feel well and following the soft landing they emerged immediately from the vehicle and were embraced by their fraternal comrades who were the first at the landing site. Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Georgi Ivanov and the thousands of Soviet and Bulgarian specialists made a further step in the peaceful research of outer space. Welcome to earth, heroes!

Zhivkov Congratulations

AU121853 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU

[Text] We have just received a congratulations message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to Nikolay Rukavishnikov, Soviet pilot-cosmonaut and commander of the Soyuz-33 spacecraft, and to Maj Georgi Ivanov, cosmonaut-researcher.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov says the following: Dear comrades, on this memorable day to all Bulgarians, on the day when Yuriy Gagarin revealed to mankind the road to outer space, I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart and on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf on the occasion of your successful landing.

You, dear Comrade Ivanov, are the first Bulgarian to visit outer space and together with your commander, Nikolay Rukavishnikov, Soviet pilot-cosmonaut, displayed high mastery, skill, particular courage, strong willpower and heroism under complicated conditions while accomplishing the honorable, responsible and complicated task. You deserve the most cordial congratulations and universal recognition from all citizens of our socialist motherland. Your flight, dear comrades, was a further outspoken expression of the mutual fraternal affection and loyalty between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples who are united by common ideals and by a common great goal--the building of socialism and communism.

12 April 1979, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Scientists' Discussion

AU111045 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

["Peaks of Bulgarian Science"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)--Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and Corresponding Member Kiril Serafimov, chairman of the National Space Exploration and Utilization Committee, write in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO that the Intercosmos programme drawn up in 1967, at the disposal of which the Soviet Union placed its enormous spacecraft complex, made it possible for the socialist countries, Bulgaria included, to raise scientific and technological cadres of their own and to build up a material and technological base onto which to start researching into space problems of great theoretical and practical importance.

Following up Bulgaria's path up to the Baykonur Cosmodrome, the authors point to the importance of the Bulgaro-Soviet researches began back in the early fifties which helped the speedy development in this country of space physics, satellite communications, space meteorology, biology and medicine, remote-distance methods of studies of the earth. The numerous satellites and rockets, whose flights were prepared among others by Bulgarian specialists, reads the article, advanced the progress of the Bulgarian space instrument-making, which stimulated the development of Bulgarian electronics, optics, fine mechanics and other important branches of technology and industry.

As Academician Angel Balevski and corresponding member Kiril Serafimov say, the joint flight of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 and 33 orbiting complex with the Bulgaro-Soviet crew aboard is raising the traditional Bulgaro-Soviet research onto a new stage. At present the Bulgaro-Soviet space team is working on 28 important experiments and observations. The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has prepared for them three major systems and apparatuses: the "Arc" electrophotometre, the "Arc-15k" multi-spectral chamber and the apparatus for physio-psychological research. Along with it, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has made a number of capsules to be used for experiments in the high-temperature "Splav" and "Kristal" furnaces on board.

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH BRITAIN--London, April 13 (BTA correspondent)--The 7th session of the Bulgaro-British commission on economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation was held here from April 9 through 12. Possibilities for expanding bilateral trade and economic relations were discussed at it and a protocol was signed. On the Bulgarian side the document was signed by Mr Atanas Ginev, deputy-minister of foreign trade, and on the British side--by Mr R. Browning, deputy secretary of state for trade. Mr Atanas Ginev was received by Mr. John Smith, secretary of state for trade. He also called at the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Industry. Present at his talks with British Government officials and heads of the ICI, GKN, "British Steel Corporation", etc. was Mr Vladimir Velchev, Bulgaria's ambassador to Great Britain. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PHILIPPINES--The State Council has issued a decree releasing Rumen Slaveykov Serbezov from his post as Bulgarian ambassador to the Philippines. Todor Petkov Dichev has been appointed Bulgarian ambassador to the Philippines. [Text] [RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 79 p 4 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO BURUNDI CREDENTIALS--Jean Baptiste Bagaza, president of Burundi, received Serafim Serafimov, Bulgarian ambassador to Burundi, who presented his credentials [no date given]. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 79 p 8 AU]

PARTY FOR INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR--Habib Jaafari, Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a cocktail party on 5 April in honor of Saudio Gandarum, Indonesian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

BOZHINOV IN MIKHAYLOVGRAD--Todo Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary, today met the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug economic aktiv in Mikhaylovgrad. In a speech he explained the basic points of the BCP Central Committee March plenum and of the National Agroindustrial Union constituent congress regarding perfecting the socialist organization and remuneration of labor that are dependent on the final economic results. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK SIGNS AGREEMENTS IN TUNISIA

LD122047 Prague CTK in English 2007 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tunis (CETEKA correspondent)--Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslavikia and Mohamed Fitouri of Tunisia signed two agreements between their countries here today. The two documents, signed at the end of Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit, were a consular agreement, and an agreement on legal aid in civil and penal affairs, on the recognition of court rulings and on extradition.

The two ministers stressed in their speeches that the signing of the agreements is an (?expression) of the expanding cooperation of the two countries, and a significant instrument for the further development of mutually advantageous relations.

Before the ceremony, Bohuslav Chnoupek was received by the speaker of the Tunisian National Assembly, Sadek Moqaddem. They spoke during their friendly meeting about the good results of Czechoslovak-Tunisian cooperation.

LENART RECEIVES GORBACHEV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION

LD121032 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, which attended the ninth all-state congress of unified agricultural cooperatives in Prague, arrived in Bratislava today. Shortly after their arrival, the Soviet guests were received by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. In a comradely discussion they spoke about the development of Slovakia in building an advanced socialist society. Comrade Lenart specifically appraised the significance of cooperation and the exchange of experience in agriculture.

Delegation Tours Western Slovakia

LD130956 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, visited agricultural enterprises in Western Slovakia yesterday. Accompanied by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, as well as other officials, they first visited the Western Slovakian poultry plant in Ivanka Pri Dunaji, and went on to Nitra to visit the state-wide "Agrokomplex" farming exhibition. The Soviet delegation also stopped at a modern farm for over 1,000 dairy cows at the Sladeckovo Unified Agricultural Cooperative, and returned to Bratislava in the evening.

HUSAK, STROUGAL RECEIVE NEW AMBASSADOR TO CUBA

LD122104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today the newly appointed ambassador to the Republic of Cuba, Milos Vojta, before the start of his diplomatic mission. Milos Vojta was also received in Prague today by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member.

STROUGAL RECEIVES DEPARTING AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR

LD122302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Austrian Ambassador Hans Pasch, who is concluding his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia.

LEADERS ATTEND RECEPTION ON HUNGARIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD122358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Mikos Barity, the Hungarian ambassador in Czechoslovakia, organized a friendly meeting in Prague today on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The meeting was attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak and Josef Korcak, deputy federal premiers Rudolf Rohlicek and Jindrich Zahradnik, and other representatives of our political, public and cultural life. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Gala Meeting

LD122117 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] A gala meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Czechoslovakia and Hungary was held in the late afternoon today in the ceremonial hall of Prague Charles University. Vaclav Klement reports:

In the presence of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government and the Central Committee of the National Front, headed by Josef Korcak, member of the party Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, the ceremonial meeting was opened by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front.

The main speech was delivered by Federal Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, He first recalled the historic roots of cooperation between the proletariats of both countries, since the time of the Hungarian and Slovak republics of councils' joint struggle for social progress, against fascism and for the victory of socialism. In another part of his speech he reviewed 30 years of successful cooperation and cited concrete examples of what have been its fruit.

PARTY DAILY ASSESSES CARTER'S MIDDLE EAST STRATEGY

AU121401 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Price of Deceptive Peace"]

[Text] Only a short time has passed since the conclusion of the separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty. This period has unambiguously proved how dubious were the steps taken by U.S. President Carter, who tied his personal and political prestige to it.

The treaty, which is called a "peace treaty" and bears the signatures of As-Sadat, Begin and--as a "witness"--Carter, is no peace treaty. Certain commentators have aptly and precisely called it a purchase treaty. It is a transaction and a contract in which the sovereign and legitimate interests of the Arab peoples have been exchanged for imperialist interests, for millions of dollars. For a reward in the form of financial and military aid, the As-Sadat regime has now committed itself--as Israel had done even before--to serve the American imperialists' interests without reservation.

In concluding the treaty Carter wanted to kill several birds with one stone. In the first place he wanted to provide himself with a peace fighter's halo. This is exactly how the propaganda machinery of the bourgeois communications media strove with all their might to present him to the world. However, the treaty--and this is becoming increasingly obvious--has not brought the Middle East any nearer to peace. It does not mean an Arab-Israeli settlement, either, and even less does it mean the gratification of the legitimate rights of the Arab people, primarily the Palestinians.

Carter spoke bombastically about the treaty being the foundation of a firm peace. In fact the Washington arrangement is merely a poor caricature of this. Scarcely in the history of world diplomacy will we find an example when a treaty called a peace treaty in fact escalated the existing enormous armament and expanded the explosive matter of future conflicts. Both Egypt and Israel will receive financial aid worth billions from the United States, and the lion's share will not be used for peaceful construction, but for military bases and other weapons--airplanes, tanks and missiles.

The situation was correctly characterized by the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK, which wrote that Carter's trip to the Middle East had been "a trip on the 'fly now, pay later' principle." Only a few days after the President's return, the Israeli minister of defense came to Washington with a new list of several billion dollars worth of weapons that he wanted to acquire within the framework of U.S. aid. And the Egyptian minister of defense literally took over from him when he arrived in Washington with his own list. "The promise of increased U.S. military aid played a significant role in insuring Carter's diplomatic breakthrough," NEWSWEEK remarked.

The treaty is aimed at laying the foundations for a future military alliance that would safeguard U.S. interests, that is, imperialist interests, in this part of the world and the value of which the White House measures in millions of barrels of crude oil and in its strategic location. How contrary these facts are to President Carter's declarations: Only a few years ago he claimed that the Middle East was too saturated with weapons to bring other weapons there.

Carter, who posed as a peacemaker, did not risk his political prestige for nothing. For U.S. imperialism the Middle East does not mean the sovereign Arab peoples and states which have the right to live in peace, but primarily billions of tons of crude oil and enormous resources of this strategic raw material. The crude oil drives not only the engines of capitalist enterprises, but also the engines of the aircraft and tanks of the imperialist armies. Without crude oil the enormous profits of international monopolies would not be possible, either. Carter was simply not concerned with peace, but with profits--and these he wants to insure at any price. As the statements of U.S. politicians like Schlesinger, Brzezinski, Brown and others among the Washington ruling circles prove, that is why the safes of the Pentagon contain plans for interventions, military adventures and counterrevolutionary putsches in those Arab countries that have taken the progressive road.

Carter has placed his political authority on the line also for other reasons. It is generally known how influential the Jewish lobby is in the U.S. Congress and U.S. political life; Carter's gesture was addressed to this lobby, too. The President realized that without the support of this group, without its millions for the election campaign which is so rapidly approaching, he can scarcely entertain realistic hopes of an election victory.

The American Middle East strategy was aimed at splitting the Arab world, isolating the progressive Arab regimes and winning yet greater support from the rightwing regimes. But what has happened did not correspond to the White House plans. Both Washington and Cairo were surprised at the resistance of the Arab countries, among them Saudi Arabia; they had expected that it would not join the anti-As-Sadat front of Arab peoples. Despite the lying official propaganda and police oppression, even in Egypt itself it was not possible to evoke enthusiasm for the separate treaty. The opposition's resistance to the treaty is growing and, under what at first glance could appear to be a smooth surface, there are hidden the seeds of future storms.

If Carter, As-Sadat and Begin had hoped that the Arab world would split, then the resistance to the separate treaty gave birth to a new unity in this world. A wave of aversion for and condemnation of As-Sadat's treacherous act has arisen. Practically all Arab states have rejected the separate peace. At the Baghdad Conference they agreed on severe economic and political sanctions against As-Sadat's regime. The breaking-off of diplomatic contacts, the transfer of the headquarters of the Arab League from Cairo to Tunis and the halting of financial aid to Egypt--these are most palpable blows to As-Sadat's regime. These actions have greatly reshuffled the cards of not only As-Sadat, but also all the participants in the Washington negotiations, the U.S. President not excluded.

As-Sadat has found himself in a difficult situation. The abrogation of diplomatic relations by the Arab countries has isolated his regime. The prestige of Egypt, which was for many years the center of the Arab movement, has declined considerably. The economic losses are also considerable--after 1973 Egypt received, after all, from the other Arab countries aid amounting to $17 billion.

President Carter's plans, too, have failed. While Washington anticipated a consolidation of its position in the Arab world, the American position has weakened and anti-Americanism has strengthened. And what about crude oil, which has always been in the background of all the risky steps undertaken by the White House in this region? A little more than a week after the Washington arrangement Carter had to openly admit his defeat. He announced rigid new measures to be taken in the United States to conserve crude oil and energy in general. He was forced to admit--although he did so unwillingly--that the energy situation is very serious and steadily deteriorating. All this represents a serious blow to Carter's energy plan, one of the pillars of his election program, which opened the way to the White House for him.

The U.S. President's Middle East diplomacy has been a disappointment through and through. Its failure in practice came shortly after the piercing trumpet blasts celebrating the President as a "peacemaker." Carter's political fiasco exposes anew the crisis of his policy. Because Carter has entered the second half of his presidency, this is a very bad omen for the future. Carter's election program contained some 700 promises but virtually nothing has remained of them. The pillars of the program have collapsed--the energy plan, the settlement of the Middle East conflict and others. The reason why more realistic views on the conclusion of a SALT-II agreement have now appeared in the United States, including from some significant officials, could be connected with this. If the American politicians' words were really followed by deeds, it would be welcomed by all peace-loving people on this planet. [paragraph continues]

But the very fact that the standpoints of the representatives of the United States have become more realistic demonstrates that they have obviously had to respect public opinion at home and in the world and that they have had to seriously consider the Soviet Union's positive proposals. If the conclusion of the agreement concerning the limitation of strategic offensive weapons really comes about, it will represent a great contribution to the whole of mankind, to the cause of peace.

Those holding the reins of politics in the United States should realize--and the last few weeks give many reasons for doing so--that a political program cannot be based on demagogy, that it is not a path leading to peace. The legitimate interests of peoples cannot become a tool for demagogy. The unfulfilled promises to the voters are turning against Carter like a boomerang. They mercilessly reflect the false essence of his policy, his false peace in the Middle East.

But there exists a true, realistic path of turning the Middle East, the traditional "powder keg," into a region of peace, which would have far-reaching positive consequences for world peace. It is the path shown by the Soviet Union's proposals for the solution of the crisis. Along with the other socialist countries, it also has the support of the CSSR.

RUDE PRAVO DISCUSSES CARTER'S ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES

AU121420 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch: "Carter is Talking About a Grave Situation; Energy Measures in the United States"]

[Text] "Our national energy problem is serious--and it is becoming worse," the U.S. President said about the U.S. energy situation when he announced the group of measures with which he is trying to counteract energy difficulties.

The main point of the plan is the gradual elimination of crude oil price controls for U.S.-produced oil. The immediate consequence will be yet another gasoline price increase and the inflation spiral as a whole will rise again.

President Carter somberly told the American public: "This is a painful step and I will tell you frankly: Each and every one of us will have to consume less crude oil and pay more for it."

The government relies on the new plan to reduce the American economy's dependence on crude oil imports from abroad, primarily from the Middle Eastern states. The White House calculates that crude oil imports could drop by up to 600,000 barrels a day by 1982 (1 barrel is equal to 158.8 liters). Simultaneously with the increase of prices for U.S.-produced crude oil the domestic production should increase by 740,000 barrels a day by 1985. The increase of crude oil and gasoline prices should cut down American crude oil consumption by approximately 200,000 barrels a day by 1985.

The United States consumes 19 million barrels of crude oil daily. The savings to be achieved are a drop in the ocean. In the United States energy resources are squandered fantastically. Should the President want to find out who is to blame, he could point his finger directly at the monopolies. He naturally did no such thing in his speech, even though he complained that the profits of crude oil monopolies were exorbitant.

Carter's speech contained certain interesting ideas. The President appealed personally to the Americans to voluntarily drive their cars 15 miles a week less than before. The United States will also spend more resources on the research and development of new energy resources. At present these resources amount to $3.5 billion annually. The government wants to devote particular attention to research into solar energy; another idea is to increase the production of so-called gasohol, that is, gasoline with an alcohol additive, which is even now being successfully used in certain states.

The President's decision to eliminate free and government-financed parking space for government employees is a strict regulation. It has affected 75,000 people in the Washington area. The monthly fee for parking downtown is about $100. Obviously no government employee can afford it.

The reaction to Carter's speech was one of perplexity. The opinion prevails that the United States is in such a bad energy situation that it was high time to adopt some measures to improve it.

SLOVAK PAPER SCORES ATTEMPTS TO 'WEAKEN' NONALINED MOVEMENT

AU121550 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Lorincz article: "A Self-Styled Judge"]

[Excerpts] Some time ago the Beijing paper RENMIN RIBAO carried a special commentary on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as a country which belongs to the nonalined movement. According to this commentary, Vietnam allegedly "grossly violates and undermines the basic principles of nonalinement" because it threatens the independence and security of the ASEAN countries (the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand) and peace and stability in the whole of Southeast Asia and in the whole area of Asia and the Pacific.

The leadership of a country that is ganging up with Pinochet's fascist regime in Chile and that fought on one front with the racist South African regime against the national liberation movement in Angola has thus assumed the role of a self-styled judge who decides who does and who does not belong to the nonalined movement. This is not a new phenomenon and neither is it surprising that this solicitude for the "purity" of the movement is manifested precisely by attacks against the socialist countries that are members of the movement, particularly against Cuba and Vietnam. For a longer period of time the same has been done by the United States and other NATO countries, which (and not Cuba or Vietnam!) have $15 billion worth of capital and investments with rapid returns and high profit yields in Africa--where most nonalined countries are located today.

If Beijing and Washington today call--in a peculiar but not surprising harmony--for a "true nonalinement" or for an "equal distance" of the movement from the two "political-ideological poles," it is motivated by the plan to disperse the sources of the nonalined movement's strength, disorient the movement and weaken its ability to act in the struggle for consolidating peace and for a more just world. The founders of this movement, Jawaharlal Nehru, Josip Broz Tito, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and others, stressed more than once that nonalinement is different in principle from neutrality, both "active" and "positive." Nehru said that in questions of war and peace and of the defense of freedom and justice the nonalined countries cannot and will not be impartial observers. Fidel Castro stressed that this movement cannot be some sort of a shapeless, opportunist stream but an anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and progressive force capable of influencing world politics.

The concept of "equal distance"--which is, however, present even within the movement (for instance, in the works of some Yugoslav theoreticians and authors)--approaches almost every situation in the world from the entirely mechanical viewpoint that it is a manifestation of the "rivalry of the two superpowers." As if the United States and the Soviet Union had equal responsibility for the situation in the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, for the conflicts in Africa and for feverish armament. This is a dangerous attempt to divert the movement from the path it has been taking so far, to call forth distrust of its natural allies--the socialist countries--and to isolate it from them. It is not the case that the Soviet Union or the other socialist countries regard the nonalined movement as some sort of a "reserve" of the socialist community in international politics, in the confrontation with imperialism. But even the well-known Yugoslav politician, the recently deceased Edvard Kardelj, wrote in one of his latest works: "Naturally, one cannot deny the fact that the existence of the socialist countries helps the struggle of oppressed peoples for freedom, the struggle for social progress. Were it not for the October Revolution and for the Soviet Union and its ability to defend and develop the results of this revolution, the struggle of oppressed peoples and classes for liberation would undoubtedly be more difficult and complicated."

The Chinese attempts (illustrated by the attacks on Vietnam and by the campaign against Cuba) to convince the nonalined countries that they have to fight on two fronts--against imperialism and against "Soviet social imperialism"--are playing the role of an imperialist Trojan horse in the movement and are designed to disrupt the movement and to prevent its further development. However, as was confirmed in Maputo, at last year's conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the nonalined countries in Belgrade and before, at the fifth summit in Colombo, the view prevails in the movement that cooperation with all "peace-loving and progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism, which is trying to regain the positions lost in the recent years," is necessary.

STRICT CRITERIA SAID TO EXIST FOR CSSR NUCLEAR PLANTS

LD122232 Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak atomic energy commission has recently published a mandatory legal regulation concerning the criteria of safety in choosing sites for nuclear power plants which ranks the country among the most advanced states in this respect, a Czechoslovak specialist has told CETEKA.

Zdenek Dlouhy, head of the radiation safety department of the nuclear research institute of Rez near here, said that in Czechoslovakia, which is to have nuclear power plants with an overall capacity of 10,000 megawatts by 1990, suitable sites are chosen on the basis of the most strict criteria. The localities are evaluated from the point of view of possible external effects on the safety of the installations, such as seismic activity, floods, extreme precipitation and winds, etc., as well as possible accidents as a result of a plane crash, explosion, fire, etc. The other group of the criteria takes into consideration the character of the place and the ability of the environment to prevent hazards to man and the sources of his nutrition.

The number of the critera is several times higher than in industrial enterprises.

"The experiences from the operation of roughly 200 nuclear power plants in 20 countries of the world indicate that the share of nuclear power in overall radiation exposure of people is very small," Zdenek Dlouhy stated.

In Czechoslovakia the average per capita exposure from external sources is some 100 millierems (rem: roentgen equivalent man) a year and another 25 millirems are due to medical examinations. Therefore, the one-two millierems a year from the present operation of nuclear power plants are almost negligible. This figure will be slightly increasing with the development of nuclear programs in the world, and Czechoslovakia will be no exception. However, the permissible limits of exposure recommended by the chief sanitary officers are only a fraction of natural radiation, and provide a guarantee that not even in future will the environment and the health of the Czechoslovak citizens be adversely affected by ionizing radiation from nuclear power plants, the specialist stated.

We noted that the International Atomic Energy Agency is now issuing recommendations to unify safety regulations and assist the countries which are tackling the problem of selection of suitable sites for nuclear installations for the first time. "In Czechoslovakia these problems have been solved at a high level already several years ago," he said.

PARTY DAILY COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES WASTE OF FOOD

AU092124 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Josef Rericha article: "We Cannot Afford to Waste"]

[Summary] When the snow melts one can see how much rubbish is hidden underneath. The pieces of paper or orange and banana peels are quickly removed but it is difficult to forget such "rubbish" as slices of buttered bread with salami, halves of breadrolls, pieces of cake and other food exposed by the thaw.

"Someone may say: It was done by children. It is certainly true that they are responsible for most of the discarded food. But how is it possible that children throw away food? The obvious reason is that they have plenty to eat but their mother, grandmother or father forces on them another slice of buttered bread or breadroll or gives them more than they are able to eat." As soon as the child gets out of his parents' sight he throws the food away. Recently I saw a group of boys playing hockey using a piece of old bread as a puck, because it was "lighter."

"We are happy that no one is suffering hunger in our country, that everyone can have nourishing food to his heart's content. The youth of today will scarcely believe that there were times--in capitalist Czechoslovakia--when children used to beg for a piece of bread but had to be told by their mother: We do not have any. And even today there are many places in the world where they have to lock bread up.

"There is certainly no one who would want these times to return. But are we educating our children, especially adolescents, to be thrifty? We should want everyone to understand how much effort must be exerted to cultivate cereals and fodder and to tend cattle. We should duly respect the work that brings us nutritious products and act accordingly."

If we want to insure an ever growing standard of our people's nutrition, we must not waste food!

HONECKER CABLES GREETINGS TO REELECTED ITALIAN CP LEADERS

LD041812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee today congratulated Enrico Berlinguer on his reelection as secretary general of the Italian Communist Party. A message of greetings signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker wishes the politician success in the struggle waged by the communists and all Italian working people for peace, democracy and socialism.

The SED Central Committee also congratulated the reelected chairman of the Italian Communist Party, Luigi Longo.

KURT SEIBT MEETS WITH SOUTH AFRICAN ANC LEADER

LD122240 East Berlin Domestic Servie in German 2100 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR solidarity committee, discussed in Lusaka today questions of future cooperation in various fields with Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa. Both politicans described the international conference for the support of the liberation struggle as an important event for the worldwide rally against racism and apartheid.

KROLIKOWSKI MEETS WITH MOZAMBIQUE LABOR MINISTER

LD121809 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1308 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committe Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Thursday Alberto Cassimo, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee and Mozambique minister for labor, for a friendly discussion.

They dealt with questions on further cooperation. At the meeting Alberto Cassimo paid tribute to the GDR for its solidarity and help for the people of Mozambique.

Also present at the meeting were the member of the GDR Council of Ministers Wolfgang Beyreuther, state secretary for labor and wages, and Bodo Widemann, state secretary for vocational training.

TRADE UNIONS SIGN JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH SRV COUNTERPARTS

LD042038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1834 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A joint communique was signed in Berlin today following talks between the FDGB executive and a delegation of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions. The document expresses the firm conviction that the exchange of views has contributed toward the further development and deepening of the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two trade union organizations.

At a final meeting today both sides stressed that the visit by the Vietnamese trade union delegation to the GDR has contributed toward strengthening the friendly relations between the trade unions of the socialist countries, to promote detente and to strengthen peace. The delegations were led by the member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the FDGB executive, Harry Tisch, and Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Politburo of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions.

Further Report

LD060948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0307 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR working people support and will continue to support the Vietnamese people in the building of a socialist society and in the safeguarding of their sovereignty and territorial integrity. This is noted in a communique on the visit by a delegation of the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions [TCDVN] to the GDR. The document was signed at the end of talks between delegations of the FDBD and the TCDVN.

The delegations, led by FDBH Chairman Harry Tisch and TCDVN President Nguyen Van Linh, discussed the deepening of further cooperation.. In the communique published in Berlin today, both trade union federations appeal to all progressive forces in the world to increase their solidarity actions with Vietnam and to step up their efforts for peace, security, disarmament and equal-rights international cooperation.

In the communique, the FDGB and TCDVN decisively condemn the policy pursued by the ruling circles in Beijing directed against peace and socialism, against the revolutionary working class in the capitalist countries and against the national liberation movements. Both organizations assure the people of Kampuchea of their deep solidarity and welcome the reestablishment of trustful and friendly relations between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea. They go on to state that they will further strengthen their fraternal relations with the Lao trade unions and render support in the strengthening of their peoples' democratic order and in the shaping of a new life.

ADN INTERVIEWS CHILEAN 'UNIDAD POPULAR' LEADER

LD121130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0040 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The struggle waged by the Chilean people for democracy and progress is in the current situation marked by the increase in joint actions by the working class and all antifascist forces against the terror of the Pinochet regime. Clodomiro Almeyda, executive secretary of the Unidad Popular [UP], told ADN that the wide international solidarity movement is growing increasingly important in this process.

It is more necessary than ever before to support the call to ascertain the fate of those arrested and those who "disappeared," to denounce the repressive measures taken by the junta against the workers and trade union movement and to condemn the continuing violations of human rights by the fascist military regime. This solidarity, in the view of the UP executive secretary, strengthens the resistance against a regime which finds itself in a continually deeper economic and political crisis, and creates favorable prerequisites for the unity of all his country's democratic forces.

Clodomiro Almeyda stressed further that the struggle of the trade unions against the junta's antipeople policy has proven itself as an important bulwark of Chilean resistance. The junta's economic policy has, for instance, increased unemployment by over 20 percent and purchasing power has been cut by 40 percent. At the same time infant mortality has doubled compared with the Unidad Popular's term in office.

"These facts prove that all attempts by the dictatorship, which has not lost its fascist character, to improve its image and to give itself a 'liberal' appearance, are doomed to failure, said Almeyda.

For this reason the view is gaining ground that the country's return to democracy, in which the Chilean people can exercise its right to self-determination, can only take place without Pinochet. It is now important to unite the country's progressive forces and to work out a common action program against the policy of hunger, unemployment and for the maintenance of human rights.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR 'TRANSIT AGREEMENT MISUSE'

LD121811 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1339 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On 9 April FRG citizen Kurt Albrecht was detained redhanded in the vicinity of Ludwigslust, Schwerin Bezirk, by GDR security organs for misuse of the transit agreement. The agent carried out subversive actions against the GDR on the Staaken-Horst transit route on behalf of the secret service controlled Mierendorff gang. An investigation has begun and an arrest warrant has been issued. The private Ford car FR-HA 614 specially prepared for the crime was impounded.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN--On 6 April Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for friendly talks Prof Lenard Pal, chairman of the National Technical Development Committee of the Hungarian People's Republic. Professor Pal is visiting the GDR for consultations on the deepening of the scientific-technical relations between the two countries. In this context the basic orientations of scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic for the post-1980 period were considered. During the talks measures were agreed upon for enhancing the capacity and effectiveness of the national economies of both counties through an even better use of scientific-technical cooperation. Dr Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology, and Jozsef Kadar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic in the GDR, also attended the talks. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Apr 79 p 1 AU]

COLLEGE RECTORS ON CIVIL DEFENSE--On 6 April the rectors of GDR universities and colleges under the leadership of Guenter Bernhardt, state secretary in the Ministry of University and Technical School Affairs, deliberated on the results and tasks in the field of civil defense and military instruction. Lt Gen Ernst Hampf, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army, reported on the military-political situation and the military requirements in the training of students. In the debate the rectors described their experiences in resolving the tasks related to the further improvement of military instruction and the enhancement of the state of training and the students' defense preparedness in the universities and colleges. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

CHRISTIAN GROUP LOYALTY PLEDGE--The roughly 100 participants of the 29th Dobbertiner conference, hosted by the "Christian Circles" work group at the Schwerin Bezirk committee of the National Front, declared their firm affinity with the socialist state. Present were citizens who either hold church offices or are bearing social responsibility in their towns and communities. An exchange of ideas between the Gera Bezirk Committee of the National Front and the Bezirk council with church dignitaries took place in Poessneck. The good relationship between state and church and the trustful togetherness between the churches and the National Front was underscored there. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 79 p 5 AU]

CPCZ' BENO LEAVES AFTER TALKS WITH KADAR, NEMETH

LD121340 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

["Mikulas Beno Leaves"--MTI Headline]

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI)--Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Mikulas Beno, secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, visited Hungary on April 10-11.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, received Mikulas Beno. Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, conducted talks with the CCP CC secretary. Mikulas Beno also met with Tibor Baranyai, HSWP CC department head, and Lajos Mehes, member of the CC and first secretary of the Budapest party committee. The Czechoslovak party leader called at the HSWP CC's Institute for Social Studies where he was received and briefed by Sandor Lakos, member of the Hungarian Party CC and director of the institution.

During the talks, marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the representatives of the two parties informed each other about timely issues related with socialist construction work progressing in the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and about the experience acquired in the implementation of resolutions adopted by their respective party congresses. The partners noted with satisfaction that on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism the multifarious cooperation and fraternal friendship between the HSWP and CCP and the peoples of the two countries were fruitfully developing.

Mikulas Beno left Budapest on Wednesday. He was seen off at the airport by Karoly Nemeth. Also present was Dr. Vaclav Moravec, Czechoslovak ambassador to Budapest.

HUSZAR RETURNS FROM CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD121336 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI)--Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Huszar, chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Commission, returned to Budapest on Wednesday from Moscow where he headed a Hungarian delegation at the 21st session of the Planning Cooperation Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

HUNGARIAN PRESS REPORTS ON ANNULMENT OF SINO-SOVIET TREATY

LD081830 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 8 April (MTI)--The Sunday issues of all leading Budapest dailies tackle the cancel of the Soviet-Chinese treaty. The daily newspaper of the HSWP, NEPSZABADSAG, underlines, among other things: Knowing the anti-detente and anti-Soviet attitude of the present Chinese party and state leadership, and their superpower endeavours revealed also by the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, it has hardly caused serious surprise to international public that on 3 April Beijing announced it does not intend to renew the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed for 30 years on 14 February, 1950, due to expire on 11 April next year, between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. NEPSZABADSAG recalls that the treaty had a decisive part in hindering the open imperialist aggression on the People's Republic of China at the time of the Korean War and the so-called Taiwan crisis.

And the cooperation developed in the wake of the treaty had that time greatly contributed to establishing new industrial sectors, to exploring raw materials and to the progress of the scientific life. At that time the Chinese side had voiced gratitude for the extensive assistance in front of international public.

The article notes also that the Soviet Union had been fighting consistently for realizing the admission to the UNO of the Chinese People's Republic, although the Chinese leadership had long abandoned the path of cooperation. The shared interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples were kept in mind in Moscow when making proposals on several occasions to normalize inter-state contacts. But Beijing turned down these suggestions one after the other. The article in NEPSZABADSAG quotes the statement made over the weekend by the Japanese Communist Party pointing out among other things that the unilateral annulment of the Soviet-Chinese treaty cannot at all be regarded a formality but much more as an integral part of Beijing's anti-Soviet policy. Currently China is openly backing the Japanese-American treaty of security. What is more, it is attempting by all means possible to promote the establishment of American-Japanese-Chinese military cooperation, too.

According to the newspaper MAGYAR NEMZET Beijing's step marks a qualitatively new chapter. It is well-known--it writes--that in inter-state contacts the role of appearances is not at all to be underrated. Polite unfriendliness means one thing and rough, unpolished hostility another. Also in this case Beijing chose the latter one, since it referred to the intention of further tensions in the contacts, and therefore the Moscow statement, saying that the Chinese side has to bear full responsibility for the outcomes, is not a mere wording formula.

MAGYAR HIRLAP claims, among other things: The actual intention lying behind the annulment--namely the joining in the imperialist encirclement of the Soviet Union--becomes obvious when taking into account that it fits into a succession of events whose links are: A treaty of anti-Soviet feature with Japan, while the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty has still to be waited for, the friendly settlement of the ties with Washington in a way that in the meantime the American government is delaying the conclusion of the SALT 2 accord and the United States is trying to find a solution to the Middle East situation with the exclusion of the Soviet Union.

MTI INTERVIEWS VIETNAMESE DELEGATE TO PRC TALKS

LD121952 Budapest BTI in English 1712 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI)--Istvan Zalai, MTI's Hanoi correspondent reports:

"The Chinese negotiating delegation under the leadership of Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlung is expected to arrive in Hanoi around midday on Saturday, April 14, and if it is up to us the talks can start immediately", said Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien who was named head of the Vietnamese negotiating delegation earlier, at a press conference for foreign correspondents accredited in Hanoi today.

"Vietnam's goodwill is obvious. In spite of the fact that Chinese troops are still holding 15 Vietnamese districts, going on with their armed provocations, building fortifications and roads near the common border and throwing over spies--we are ready to negotiate. We are seeking to normalize and stabilize the situation and our relations. Now we are doing nothing but waiting to hear the Chinese explanation", said the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, adding: Vietnam is seeking to create a favourable atmosphere to starting the negotiations and hopes that the talks will work out good.

"Vietnam has no intention of putting up any difficulty that might obstruct commencement of the talks. Its stand is just, and its negotiating position is firm. We have defeated the aggressors and the solidarity of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos is stronger than ever before: We are also enjoying the support of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, as well as of the whole progressive mankind," he stressed.

As to the agenda of the talks, Phan Hien referred to a recent statement Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlung made to the Beijing correspondent of the Japanese news agency naming also the topics China wanted to discuss at the talks. These include China's demand that Vietnam should pull out its troops from Cambodia.

In response to the above statements by the Chinese deputy foreign minister, Phan Hien said: "In its note to China, Vietnam had already proposed that the sides should start negotiations about the urgent moves designed to restore peace and security in the border region and normal relations between the two countries. We are ready to discuss any question affecting the two countries' relations. If Han Nianlung has anything to say that concerns us, he should come to Hanoi and tell it directly to me."

The Vietnamese deputy foreign minister then brought up an historic example to explain Vietnam's negotiating position: "As you are aware", he said "we discussed the two countries' relations also at the talks with the Americans in Paris. However, we refused to discuss with them our relations with any third country."

In answer to a question, Phan Hien said that none of the sides could force on the other his own stance at the talks. He who wants to discuss the Cambodian issue must go to Phnom Penh and ask for Mr. Heng Samrin.

The sides will have to agree to the timetable first at the Vietnamese-Chinese deputy foreign ministerial talks, and concrete discussions can commence afterwards. In response to the question whether Vietnam would demand China to come up for the war damages, the deputy minister said that the bill of the damages should be paid by those who caused them.

LAOS OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

LD121940 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI)--Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Laotian Revolutionary People's Party Political Committee and deputy prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, received in his office MTI's special correspondent Pal Bokor and answered his questions.

Asked about the new system of relations the signing of the Laotian-Cambodian joint declaration and the Laotian-Thai joint communique produced, Vongvichit recalled that for thirty years Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia had been fighting together against French and American imperialists. "For this reason we considered it very sorry that the Khmer people should have got into the yoke of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime who made their rule bitterly memorable by committing terrible massacres", he said. "Many of the Cambodians fled to Laos and the heavy influx of refugees caused quite an economic problem for our country. We never agreed with the policy of Pol Pot, that they murdered hundreds of thousands of Cambodians and attacked Vietnam on several occasions. After such a history we are naturally glad that the new Phnom Penh leadership has declared a policy similar to ours. Cambodia is today an independent, peaceful, democratic, neutral country which has chosen the path of socialist building."

"In keeping with the political line of the new revolutionary system, Laos wishes to maintain good relations with every country, but especially with the neighbours. The visit to Thailand by Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan marked the same efforts. We understood that our Thai partners also agreed that the River Mekong should be made a frontier of friendship and peace, and we take the promise of Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan earnestly. Both countries are convinced that we should pursue the policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. Thailand seems to be wanting peace and their desire coincides with our goals."

Speaking about the relations of Laos towards the rest of the socialist countries, the deputy prime minister explained: our relations with the socialist countries during the three years of existence of the People's Laos have been good and are steadily developing. I personally have had the opportunity to visit Hungary on several occasions. I also met with Comrade Janos Kadar whom I very much respect. From the socialist countries we are receiving all the necessary assistance to the socialist building of Laos. The Hungarian party and government are helping, among other things, to develop our national education system."

Asked about the conditions that should bring lasting peace in Southeast Asia in the context of Beijing's present attitude, Phoumi Vongvichit said:

"Our party and government are pursuing the policy of peace, friendship and social progress. Consequently, it is obvious that we cannot see eye to eye with the Chinese aggression against Vietnam. The Chinese leaders are claiming that they too are building socialism and in my view a socialist country cannot attack another socialist country. Socialist arms can be raised only against imperialism and capital. That is why we, like other peace-loving countries, raised voice against the Chinese attack. The reply to our protest was that the Chinese concentrated troops on our borders and prepared an attack against our country in case we don't permit Chinese troops marching against Vietnam to pass through our territory. If such an attack occurs, Laos, which is not guilty of anything and, being a small country, does not endanger anyone, will be obliged to defend itself. Our people and army are united and they are ready to fight for the country's sovereignty and freedom. In this fight Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union and all the socialist countries are with us."

Reacting to rumours published in some Bangkok papers and then taken over by Western mass media that Vongvichit wanted to leave Laos, the deputy prime minister said:

"Unfortunately there are journalists who would stoop to anything in order to sell their organs. This factor could be the cause of these rumours, while their aim was to create rift in our Central Committee and to shake our people's faith in their leaders. In the preceding period, I spent two months in the Soviet Union for medical check-up and treatment. In the meantime it was rumoured about me that I had gone to Thailand. The rumours are all baseless and impair the professional integrity of the newsmen who fabricte them."

BORBELY ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

LD122152 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Sandor Borbely, secretary of the party Central Committee, has visited the Federation of Technological and Scientific Associations and the Scientific Association for Organization and Management. He gave a talk on the need for improved management, culture and enterprise organization.

WEEKLY COMMENTS ON PRC MOVES 'TO SET ASIAN AGAINST ASIAN'

LD122112 Warsaw PAP in English 1701 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 April, PAP--The PRAWO I ZYCIE weekly runs an extensive article on China's expansionist policy. The weekly stresses that China's leaders [word indistinct] assistance for the People's Republic of China from people of Chinese origin living in various countries, and want them to work for China's benefit regardless of whether it is in accord with the policy of the countries in which these minorities live and the laws they are subordinated to. The weekly goes on to say that Maoism, which sets all that is Chinese against universal human values, was behind Cambodia's recent tragedy and China's invasion of Vietnam.

Tibetans, Uighurs, Kazakhs, Mongolians and many other nationalities living in China and being formally full-fledged citizens of this state have felt the effects of Mao's and his followers' big-power nation policy. They were deprived of the right to cultivate their national customs and traditions, and forbidden to practice their religions.

By speculating on the national feelings of the Chinese population, by cunning, bribery and terror the Maoists built their fifth column in Malaysia, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Burma, Indonesia, and other countries in Southeast Asia, where, according to experts, there live about 30 million people of Chinese nationality--the Huaqiao.

Currently, fresh news is coming in about the concentration of Chinese troops along the border with the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. This means that the Lao nation, who fought side by side with their Vietnamese brothers for liberty and independence and against colonialism and imperialist invasion, is also threatened with Chinese intervention.

Moreover, writes the weekly, Beijing has for many years been provoking the Indian Mizo and Naga tribes, together with many other borderline tribes in northeast India, to undertake separatist action and to stand out against the government.

All the nations of the world need to be protected against racism, regardless of its form or symptoms. Beijing's claims to be the leader of people of Chinese origin, wherever they might be living, are not a Chinese internal affair. PRAWO I ZYCIE concludes that this is yet another attempt by China to set nations, especially in Asia, against each other.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE DISCUSSES NEW OIL PRICES, PROBLEMS

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 4 Apr 79 p 2 WA

[Article by (B.C.): "Crude Oil-New Prices and New Problems"]

[Text] Revolutionary changes in Iran, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, the accident at the nuclear power plant in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., and also the increase in the prices of crude oil--all these events which are so different are linked to each other within the framework of world energy policy and are aggravating the problems of supplying the world economy with crude oil.

The registering of all the consequences which are emanating from the atomic power plant catastrophe in the U.S.A. will be an interesting exercise in coming months.

This event will undoubtedly become a new incentive for action for all the nuclear energy opponents in the U.S.A. and Western Europe.

It can be foreseen that petroleum surprises will result from the Israeli-Egyptian treaty since at the conference in Baghdad there were proposals to employ a petroleum embargo against the United States. These proposals did not pass then but some kind of complications can occur in the future with regard to this.

At this time, the increase in the prices of crude and its repercussions in the world as well as the impact of Iranian events on the international petroleum situation are of interest to us.

Establishing the new increased price for crude oil last week in Geneva, the OPEC countries have accorded themselves the right to impose "surcharges" to the official price--$14.50 for a barrel (159 liters)--on certain grades of this raw material. This is a very vital decision for petroleum market conditions in the future. If the surcharges find broader application in the transactions, then there will develop on the world market a multi-level system of crude oil prices which will be concentrated in three ranges: the official price of $14.50 per barrel, the prices with surcharges, and the prices on the free market.

In other words, even greater price disorder will then take place on the market than that which has obtained since the beginning of the acute phase of the Iranian crisis--from the moment of the cessation of Iranian crude deliveries at the end of last year. In this way, large petroleum firms are getting wider possibilities for manipulating the cargoes and expanding speculation to a scale which will permit the acquisition of additional multi-billion incomes. It is quite clear that this system strikes at the smaller buyers who supply themselves on the free market. On this market the prices increased by 100 and more percent during the quarter.

There is no doubt, after analyzing the petroleum situation over the past 3 months, that the big distributors of crude, primarily though, those famous "seven sisters," bear the lion's share of responsibility for the chaos and unleashing of speculation on the petroleum market. The world is indebted to some degree to the petroleum concerns for the present increase in the crude prices. The OPEC countries, encouraged by the manipulations of the petroleum firms even before the official increase, increased prices and also raised their participation in the general crude extraction pool for direct sales, frequently at free market prices and, therefore, within the limits of $18-22 per barrel.

Many experts are of the opinion that the present petroleum crisis was the invention of large petroleum firms because the actual gap in the crude oil supply was not greater than several hundred thousand barrels per day, despite the fact that the loss of Iranian crude amounted to 6 million barrels. Iranian crude was simply replaced by increased deliveries (and extraction) of Near East crude, mainly from Saudi Arabia, and by drawing on reserves.

However, regardless of whether the petroleum crisis in the first quarter of 1979 was real or contrived, many people, including distinguished experts, share the view of the American secretary of the Department of Energy who described the situation recently as "in perspective, a more serious petroleum crisis" then that which resulted from the Arab oil embargo in the years 1973-1974. In numerous studies in the years 1976-1977, and even in 1978, there was concordant affirmation that an era of easily accessible, abundant, and inexpensive energy is coming to an end. We apparently entered a phase in which the means of discovery of new crude deposits became considerably lower than the mean annual demand. These are physical barriers. But there are also psychological, social, and political barriers. They determine that in the future the petroleum market will most probably not be a market of abundance. The point is that the ruling elite in the petroleum countries, mainly in the conservative Arab countries, understand from the example of the Iranian lesson, that the riches of petroleum capital do not insure political and social stability in their countries.

The first petroleum crisis in the years 1973-1974 made the larger importers, and thus the Western governments, aware of their great dependence on foreign crude supplies, but this was primarily a price crisis (there ensued a four-fold increase in prices). The nature of the present petroleum "shock" is different in the sense that it constitutes, primarily, a lesson for the producers, i.e., the OPEC countries. The in-flow of petroleum dollars is not an insurance against high inflation and contributes to the increase in corruption and bribery, ruins the morals of society, weakens agriculture, and multiplies the problems emanating from the influx of people into the cities.

More and more petroleum countries are declaring, therefore, that they are intending to limit rather than raise the extraction of crude. The example of Mexico is, in this respect, particularly illuminating. Despite huge crude resources, Mexico will produce approximately 2 billion barrels of crude daily up to 1982. The petroleum shock was the tip of the iceberg and an increasingly larger block of it is emerging from the ocean.

But, in order to look at the present petroleum crisis from a better perspective--as the London FINANCIAL TIMES writes--attention should be turned to the fact that the four-fold increase in the prices of crude oil in the years 1974-1975 led immediately to reducing the world demand for crude by 2 million barrels per day and this as a result of undertaking steps in the area of conserving fuels. The demand for crude began to decline clearly since 1973: in 1974 the world extracted 2.8 billion tons; in 1975, 2.7; in 1976, 2.9; and in 1977-1978, that same amount of 3.05 billion tons. At present, Western Europe, the United States, and Japan are preparing very seriously to conserve fuels. But what the United States will do will be decisive. The U.S.A. consumes three times more crude per capita than Western Europe, and two and a half times more than Japan. President Carter is about to announce his new energy plan. The essence of the program is to be the conservation of energy.

BABIUCH, WERBLAN MEET WITH GERMAN CP DELEGATION

LD122300 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Apr, PAP--Member of the PUWP Political Bureau, CC Secretary Edward Babiuch and PUWP CC Secretary Andrzej Werblan today had a meeting with the delegation of German Communist Party, DKP, now on a visit to Poland at the invitation of the PUWP CC. Also present was a [as received] of the foreign department at the PUWP CC Lucjan Piatkowski [passage indistinct].

CULTURAL CONVENTION WITH UK RATIFIED BY STATE COUNCIL

LD122346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The session of the Council of State was held in the Belweder Palace. The Council of State has ratified the convention between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on cooperation in the field of culture, education and science.

In accordance with the convention, the two sides pledged to support mutual cooperation, contacts and joint research undertakings between scientific, educational and cultural institutions and organizations of the two countries, support the mutual development of knowledge of each country by translations and publications of scientific, literary and art works, exchange films, and promote direct cooperation between radio, television and press organizations.

The Council of State has appointed Sergiusz Mikulicz ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary of the Polish People's Republic to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Applications made by 23 persons for Polish citizenships have been approved.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS ON FLOOD SITUATION

LD122338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The flood alert has been canceled in Szczecin Voivodship, but it remains in force in 18 voivodships. At present the greatest danger is presented by the Notec, the level of which continues to be high. Some lakes are beginning to flood; Rajgrodzkie Lake has flooded 2,000 hectares of farmland and damaged two local roads. At 2100 yesterday the workmen of the water construction enterprise from Warsaw and troops completed their extremely difficult job, on which they have been working for several days and nights, to fill in a break of about 100 meters in the flood protection wall near Pultusk. A gap in the Narew banks below Pultusk will be kept open for the time being to enable flood waters to drain away from the town; pumps will then go into action in the final drying out operation.

In Ostroleka the flood waters have dropped by 59 cm, but this is still 158 cm above the alert level. The situation is much better on the Bug which near Wyszkowo is only 54 cm over the alert level. The water is receding from flooded areas and this has enabled some families to return home. In Lomza Voivodship flood waters have drained away from 32,000 hectares of farmland but 76,000 hectares are still under water as are 21 villages and 130 km of roads.

MORE ON CEAUSESCU TOUR; TALKS IN ANGOLA

Dinner Toast in Gabon

AU121331 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Apr 79 pp 1 and 2 AU

[Toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 9 April Libreville dinner given in his honor by Gabonese President Omar Bongo]

[Text] Mr President of the Gabonese Republic, Mrs Bongo, ladies and gentlemen, it is a great pleasure for me, my wife and my aides to visit your beautiful country and to meet again in wonderful Libreville. On this occasion I want to extend warm greetings and best wishes to you, Mrs Bongo and to all the Gabonese people.

I would also like to warmly thank you for the warm reception extended to us and for the friendly feelings expressed by the Libreville population. We consider all this as an expression of relations of esteem and cooperation existing between our states and peoples.

The visit you paid to Romania 4 years ago as well as the declaration and other agreements signed on the occasion offered broad opportunities for the strong development of comprehensive relations between the two countries. We wish that my present visit and talks can lead to identifying new opportunities for expanding the mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries.

During your visit to Romania you had the opportunity to acquaint yourself with certain concerns and achievements of my people in building the new society, the socialist society, which aims at insuring full freedom, socioeconomic equality, national independence, well-being and happiness to all the people.

In August of this year we will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the national anti-fascist and anti-imperialist insurrection, when the Romanian people overthrew the fascist dictatorship, put an end to Hitlerite domination and, generally speaking, to imperialist domination, and embarked upon the road of independent development. By assuming the right to be full master of our destiny, in this short historical period we have experienced an entire historical stage, namely the transition from a society based on exploitation and oppression and from a poorly developed economy to a society in which the people are masters of everything being attained in the country, a society based on social equity and equality with a strong development of the forces of production, Romania thus becoming an industrial-agricultural country. I would only like to mention that the Romanian industry today produces 42 times more than before World War II.

On this basis, we have developed science, culture and education and have continuously raised the living standard and the material and intellectual well-being of the Romanian people. We know from experience that only when a people is master of its own national riches and destiny can it attain a strong development, insure its well-being and happiness and strengthen its independence and sovereignty. That is why we understand and approve of the efforts made by the friendly Gabonese people for its independent socioeconomic development.

We particularly appreciate the activity carried out by you, Mr President, and by the Gabonese Democratic Party to build a new and free life, in which the people can be full masters of their destiny. I believe that the relations of cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Gabon have developed and have further favorable prospects because we have proceeded from these very considerations.

We are visiting your beautiful country at a time of profound changes in the world balance of power and in socioeconomic development. We are actually witnessing attempts at strengthening and redistributing spheres of influence, something which seriously endangers the independence of peoples and the development of the international life along the road of detente and peace.

I would like to point out with great satisfaction that the peoples are increasingly struggling against this policy of domination, since they are determined to do everything to consolidate their independence and sovereignty and to secure the right to develop in freedom, without any foreign interference.

In various parts of the world, dark clouds of war are menacingly rising and reason is replaced by force and arms in various areas. That is why everything should be done to put an end to the policy of force and the threat of force and to act for resolving interstate disputes--regardless of their nature--only through negotiations. One should not forget that the first states to suffer from such a policy are the small and medium-sized countries and the developing countries. Therefore, they should strengthen solidarity and cooperation so as to promote a new and democratic policy in international life.

As for Romania it firmly acts to develop relations with all states, regardless of social system. It is natural that we should pay particular attention to relations with all socialist states, in order to strengthen their cooperation and solidarity, as an important element of the policy of detente and peace. We also attach particular importance to and we continuously concern ourselves with expanding solidarity and cooperation with developing and nonalined states, since this is part and parcel of the broader framework of both each country's independent development and the common struggle against the imperialist and colonialist policy and for independence and sovereignty.

At the same time we also expand cooperation with the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of principles of peaceful coexistence and we actively participate in the international division of labor.

We strongly advocate basing interstate relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

We are firmly convinced that only on the basis of these principles, and life actually proves this, can one insure detente, peace and each nation's development.

Mr President, being in Europe, Romania, along with the other states on that old continent, is concerned with attaining European security and cooperation. In the spirit of documents signed in Helsinki, in view of the fact that the most powerful military forces and armaments, including nuclear weapons, are concentrated in Europe, we believe that everything should be done to proceed to concrete measures of military disengagement in Europe.

In broadly developing relations with the African countries, we very clearly understand these states' concern with fully eliminating colonialism, becoming masters of their national riches and using these riches in the interest of their independent socioeconomic development. There is no doubt that priority should be given to the struggle to fully eliminate colonialism in Rhodesia and Namibia, insure that these states win their independence and eliminate the apartheid policy in South Africa. Romania fully supports the liberation movements in these countries and considers that efforts should be intensified to help these peoples win their independence as soon as possible.

Certain tensions have emerged in various parts of the African continent. We believe that certain problems between African countries are the outcome of the old colonialist policy. It is therefore necessary for African peoples to act to solve these problems through negotiations and by strengthening African solidarity, cooperation and unity. It is well known that these conflicts, whenever they emerge, do not serve the respective peoples, but only those circles aiming at strengthening their influence and domination. That is why the interests of African peoples and the cause of their independence require that action be taken to avoid conflicts and to solve problems through understandings and unity.

In the same spirit Romania acts to resolve the Middle East problems through negotiations, in order to attain an overall peace which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the 1967 war and to solving the Palestinian problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

In keeping with its policy of settling interstate problems through negotiations, Romania was deeply concerned over the events in Southeast Asia. In this respect, we believe that there is no justification for resorting to military means. On the contrary, everything should be done to solve problems through negotiations between interested countries and to strengthen their cooperation.

It is true that all these events are taking place on different continents and at very great distances. However, in today's circumstances, regardless of where these serious events take place, they affect the peace of all peoples and endanger the detente and security of all mankind. That is why we are all interested in the complete renunciation of the use of force in international relations.

One of the very serious problems facing mankind today is the accentuation of gaps between developed and developing countries and the division of the world into rich and poor countries.

We consider that everything should be done to strengthen solidarity between developing countries and to jointly act to build a new international economic order.

Another very serious problem is the arms race. While military expenditures are growing yearly, no ways or means are found to come to the assistance of the developing countries. That is why it is necessary to intensify the struggle of all peoples against the arms race, to stop the huge increases in military expenditures and to proceed to the controlled reduction of armaments. It is necessary to do everything so that at least a part of the savings made by reducing armaments should be allocated to the developing countries and, inside the countries reducing their military budgets, the savings should be allocated to socioeconomic development, health and a more just social policy. We must do everything to put the wonderful achievements of science, technology and human knowledge in the service of mankind's progress, well-being, freedom and peace.

We believe it necessary to increase the role of international organizations, the United Nations and all states in resolving the complex problems facing today's mankind.

I would like to express satisfaction with the active cooperation between Romania and Gabon at the international level, to solve the various problems facing today's mankind. I am convinced that the visit to your country, today's talks and those to be held in the next few days as well as the agreements we shall conclude will give new impetus to cooperation in manifold fields, both at the bilateral and international levels. Let us act in such a way, Mr President, so that the cooperation between our peoples and states becomes an example of the way in which two peoples and states with different social systems but inspired by the desire to be masters of their destiny and live in freedom cooperate to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of international peace.

With this conviction I would like to toast:

The Gabonese people's progress and prosperity;

The continuous development of Romanian-Gabonese friendship and cooperation.

Your health, Mr President and Mrs Bongo;

International peace and cooperation.

The health of you all! (applause)

Ceausescu Speech in Libreville

AU121047 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 9 April Libreville Town Hall Festivity in His Honor]

[Text] Mr Prime Minister, Mr Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I want to express warm thanks for the key given me a few minutes ago.

I value this gesture as an expression of the friendship between the Romanian and Gabonese peoples, between the capitals of our countries.

I want to take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the people of Libreville for the warm reception accorded us today.

Although we have just arrived in your country's capital, we have already formed very pleasant impressions. In point of fact, the relations existing between our countries in various areas are precisely an expression of the two peoples' desire to live in freedom and to shape their lives according to their wishes.

You have spoken of a story with a magic key. Even if this key were a magic one we would not want to use it except for peaceful purposes, to develop the friendship and cooperation between our peoples on the basis of equality and independence, and to open the hearts to the brotherhood of our cities and peoples, in the struggle for a better life and for a lasting peace in the world. (applause)

I want to convey to the Gabonese people and to the citizens of Libreville best wishes for prosperity and wellbeing.

May the friendship between the Romanian and Gabonese peoples grow.

I wish you, the leaders of Gabon's capital city Libreville success in your efforts to secure prosperity and ever better living conditions for all the peoples.

I wish you good health. (applause)

Speech in Franceville

AU121048 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 10 April friendship meeting held in Franceville, Gabon, in the presence of President Omar Bongo]

[Text] Mr President, Mr Mayor, Mr Secretary of the Gabonese Democratic Party section, dear friends and comrades, I want to take the opportunity of our visit to the birth town of the president of the Republic of Gabon to convey to you and to all the other residents warm greetings on behalf of ourselves and all the Romanian people. (applause)

We have been in Gabon for 2 days now and we have had talks with President Bongo. We have formed particularly good impressions of the Gabonese people's work and their efforts to promote their socioeconomic development and to assert their national independence and sovereignty. (lively applause)

Relations of economic, cultural and scientific cooperation, and cooperation in other areas have been developing between our countries in the past few years. During this visit we hope to identify new fields of cooperation, such as the joint consturction of a railway beginning at Franceville. (applause)

The Romanian people have also known centuries-long foreign domination. They won their complete independence 35 years ago. And since then, led by their communist party, they have built a socialist society, which is insuring the fatherland's prosperity, freedom and independence.

This is why we understand so well the efforts made in Gabon, by the Gabonese people, to secure an independent development. We have full understanding for all the African and other peoples who are struggling to totally eradicate the imperialist and colonialist domination, and to be free and masters of their fate. (applause)

The relations between Romania and Gabon are based on fully equal rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs. We hope that these principles will govern the relations between all the states. Thus permitting each nation to develop according to its wishes, and each people to be masters of their national resources and to be an equal among equal nations. (loud appluase)

We are active supporters of the struggle to fully eliminate colonialism and all forms of domination. We support the peoples of Namibia and Rhodesia in their struggle for complete national independence, as well as the struggle of the majority people of South Africa to eradicate racial discrimination and apartheid. We are firmly convinced that the African peoples will soon eliminate colonial domination forever. (loud applause)

Today it is more necessary than ever to strengthen the solidarity of all the people who want independence. African unity must be strengthened, so that each African country can be free and independent. (prolonged applause)

We want to develop further the relations between the RCP and the Gabonese Democratic Party. We are endeavoring to develop our relations with all progressive forces, with all those who are in favor of detente and peace throughout the world.

I and your president, my friend, Bongo, agreed to develop the active cooperation between our parties and peoples, as this is in the interests of each of us and of the cause of peace in the world.

Once we begin work on the railway, starting with Franceville, there is no doubt that relations of cooperation will develop between Romanian citizens and yourselves, through joint work to realize this important project for Gabon's development. (loud applause)

Once again, I hope that the cooperation between the Romanian and Gabonese peoples will develop continuously!

Let us strengthen the relations between the RCP and the Gabonese Democratic Party!

I wish you good health and happiness!

I wish all the Gabonese people a free, independent and happy life! (loud and prolonged applause)

Departure for Angola

AU121150 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] This morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian delegation left Gabon after their official visit there. They were seen off at Leon M'ba Airport by President Omar Bongo, his wife Josephone Bongo, cheering people and folk ensembles. After the official departure ceremony, "the presidential plane took off for Luanda at 0915."

"Before his departure from Libreville, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Gabonese President Omar Bongo signed a joint communique on the official friendship visit paid to the Republic of Gabon by the Romanian president. The signing took place in the VIP lounge of the Leon M'ba International Airport. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Mme Josephine Bongo, as well as by the delegation accompanying the Romanian head of state and the Gabonese officials who saw off the distinguished Romanian guests.

Arrival in Luanda

AU121436 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, today arrived in Luanda on an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola at the invitation of Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and Comrade Maria (Eugenia) Neto.

Ceausescu-Neto Talks

AU130844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Luanda, AGERPRES 3/4/1979--On Thursday afternoon, official talks started in Luanda between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Agostinho Neto, President of the MPLA-the Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan party and state leader expressed the joy of having Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu as guests, of conducting talks in the spirit of friendship and esteem established between the two parties and peoples in the years of struggle for Angola's independence as well as in the period that followed, of reaching new agreements to the benefit of the two peoples, of progress and peace.

After having thanked for the particularly warm reception extended to them by the Angolan people, president Ceausescu expressed his conviction that the top-level talks would open up fresh prospects to the Romanian-Angolan collaboration to the advantage and prosperity of all peoples, of peace worldwide.

The two party and state leaders informed each other of the activity of the two parties. They pointed out with satisfaction that Romania and Angola recorded important successes in their economic, political, social and cultural development under the leadership of their vanguard parties.

They also noted with particular satisfaction that the traditional relations of militant solidarity, of close collaboration of mutual esteem and respect between the RCP and the MPLA--the Workers' Party, between the two countries and peoples continued to deepen, the Romanian-Angolan joint declaration signed in Bucharest on March 1974 during the visit of Agostinho Neto to Romania playing an important role in this respect. Approaching concrete ways of expanding the Romanian-Angolan collaboration on multiple planes, the two party and state leaders reiterated the resolve to further act for deepening and diversifying the cooperation between the two countries considering that the expansion of these relations is in the interest of both peoples, of the unity of the anti-imperialist forces, of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The talks, held in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding, continue.

LCY SESSION DEBATES, ADOPTS POSITIONS ON NONALINEMENT

International Relations Discussion

LD061536 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Coatian 1145 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Dobrivoje Vidic, the first speaker in the debate at the LCY Central Committee session this morning, said that last year and this year we have witnessed many events which indicate a worsening of international relations in general, and an exacerbation of relations among some nonalined countries in particular.

Dobrivoje Vidic then discussed some aspects of relations between the USSR, the United States and China and their mutual accusations, and stressed that the increase in tension in these relations and the series of wars which we have seen recently must exert a negative influence on the debates about the possibilities of disarmament, debates which began at the special session of the UN General Assembly last year.

All this, according to Vidic, manifests not merely an objective situation, but also the failure in statesmanship of the great powers and inadmissible narrowmindedness in the treatment of one's own interest, as well as of general interests.

All this shows, Dobrivoje Vidic stressed, how many fundamentally important responses to the question of war and peace depend solely on relations between blocs and great powers, even without other existing elements of instability which are known to be possible sources of tension and conflict both between these countries as well as in other areas. Such a situation, Vidic continued, only brings into even sharper focus the whole significance of nonalined policy as the policy of peace because the movement of nonalined countries, regardless of certain disputes between them, has, as a movement, at present the most mature visions of a world which would actually develop without bloc rivalries, without exportsof social models, without interference in the affairs of others, without hegemonistic pretensions and threats to the freedom of others. This would make it possible for detente to assume universal dimensions.

Therefore, the best thing the great powers could do both for themselves and the world would be to accept the attitude of nonalined countries regarding the content of detente. Activity in this direction continues to remain one of the chief tasks of the movement of nonalined countries.

Since its first session in Belgrade in 1961, Dobrivoje Vidic said, the movement of nonalined countries has continually exerted a calming influence on relations between blocs and great powers. Activity in this direction does not stem from the fact that nonalined countries deny the great powers their right to define and follow their own policy, but from the fact that such activity in the movement is founded on a broader, real interest in the world today--an interest which could tip the scales in the policy of great powers in the direction of a world without blocs and without wars between peoples.

Vidic said: Friends of world peace are not those who encourage war games in the triangle of superpowers because this only threatens world peace as a whole and could lead to a new world war.

Dobrivoje Vidic went on to recall that in his report to the 10th LCY Congress, President Tito expressed the desire that all socialist countries eliminate all their disputes to the greatest extent possible. This means that they should seek and find ways leading to the development of friendly relations in the interst of their own peace, of world peace, of socialism and of progress in the world. This is more than topical today.

When we speak of relations between socialist countries, Vidic continued, we always stress that we do not have in mind some kind of special norms that would be valid for relations between these countries but which would be different from those which should be respected and practiced by all UN members; this is not a question of some kind of a romantic view of relations formed between socialist countries. We have been (?stressing) for a long time that the development and perfection of these relations is a long-term process which has its painstaking aspects. However, this process can and must have a peaceful course. Wars between socialist countries naturally raise the question of the essence of the social identity of those that are causing military conflicts and wars which must, in the final analysis, inflict damage both on those countries, on the world as a whole and on socialism as a world process.

The development of the situation now demonstrates more dramatically that what the world needs are neither bloc confrontations, nor limited wars, nor hot peace, but great creative decisions which can only be arrived at by the process of peaceful international and bilateral negotiations and agreementmaking on the basis of full equality and mutual respect. In this, our policy give preference to everything which reduces tension and leads to the elimination of crisis hotbeds, as well as to that which has become the subject of positive international discussions and negotiations. Despite all the conflicts which we can observe, there are many examples of efforts to reduce tension.

Rivalry in international relations which will, in all likelihood, continue for some time and which is today often explained by different ideological approaches and the nature of the system in which one lives, can under today's conditions be constructively realized only as a peaceful contest in the achievements which spread human well-being and the freedom of man and of people everywhere in the world, Dobrivoje Vidic stressed. Rivalry which is manifested in prolonging the fantastic arms race and in the struggle for spheres of influence--which is always at the expense of the freedom of others--must lead to dangerous confrontations and wars.

Our people therefore follow with concern the developments in world relations. The LCY stresses the need to rely on those elements of this development which strengthen international peace. There are many such elements.

We cannot accept the fact that mankind, despite present class and other social and national divisions, is unable to insure its future and that blind forces of change, riding on the crest of narrow class interests and on the aspiration for domination of others, are necessarily stronger than the forces of peace and progress. We can assert with full justification, Vidic continued, that the entire historical, enterprising nature of the working class, the nonalined world and the democratically orientated working masses in general can decisively tip the scales against reactionary forces and negative trends in present events which are of the greatest interest for the world community. It is in this sense that we are participating most actively in the preparations for the forthcoming meeting of nonalined countries.

In everything I have said, I have wanted to support the basic direction of President Tito's international policy, a direction which has such immense significance both for our security as well as for world peace in general, Dobrivoje Vidic said.

Joze Smole, in his speech in the debate, examined the economic aspects of nonalined policy. He said that the struggle for the new international economic system is of vital significance for our community as well as for all nonalined and developing countries.

It is the duty of us communists, Smole continued, to create a social climate which will encourage concrete solutions to be adopted in economic activity and which will contribute to the expansion, meaningful enrichment and consolidation of our economic relations with developing countries on new foundations, and which will encourage in all our business transactions with other countries that only deals which truly contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order should be made.

What are particularly significant are intensified efforts to implement the economic decisions of the fifth conference of the nonalined countries held in Colombo. The application of the Colombo decisions, Smole said, is not merely a matter for the organs of the federation and of the republics and provinces but also a matter for associated labor, the involvement of which is the guarantee of real progress in this sphere.

Although they publicly acknowledge the nonalined movement, in practice the blocs do things to neutralize the policy and practice of nonalinement, to destroy its unity, to make it conform to the interests of one side or another, to make the movement incorporate ideological differences, to create factions and mediators and on this basis to make either the entire movement or parts of it the reserve of one of the blocs, Lt Col Gen Rahmija Kadenic said. He added that all more significant disputes and conflicts among nonalined countries are exploited for this purpose, and that where disputes and conflicts either do not exist or are not topical, the blocs, consciously or intentionally [as received] provoke them, encourage them and support them in order to involve themselves at the appropriate moment and to divert events in the direction of achieving probloc, hegemonistic and expansionistic aims.

Kadenic stressed that the circle of participants and proponents of conflicts is spreading, as well as the activity from the position of force in the form of aggression, invasion and intervention, that the use of the military factor is being intensified in the area of nonalined countries, and that regimes are being changed by military force. Kadenic added that this has led to the creation of situations in international relations which are initiated, encouraged and pursued by the exponents of the policy of domination. In his view, everything is being done to legalize armed interventions and to endow them with a collective character. They are being justified in a variety of cases by the defense of the monopolies of one bloc or the other in a certain sphere of influence, by the propagation and implementation of the so-called theories for the defense of the free world, human rights, limited sovereignty, as well as by alleged appeals by internal and revolutionary forces for the immediate salvation of the country and the revolution, or by intervention or punishment and the extension of other assistance.

Kadenic went on to say that a certain number of nonalined countries, in their desire to equip their armed forces as quickly as possible and with the most modern weapons, were to a great extent oriented toward developed bloc countries. He mentioned the report that 65 nonalined countries were receiving or buying, either in the form of free aid or credits, arms from bloc countries. He also spoke about the training of cadres from nonaligned countries in various bloc countries, about military instructors and advisory teams which work in nonalined countries, about the existence of military bases of bloc countries in some 50 nonalined countries.

Their presence in those countries is also achieved through various military treaties and agreements, Kadenic said, noting that the United States has concluded 34 such agreements, the Soviet Union--32, People's Republic of China--12, Great Britain--12, France--40, and the FRG over 20. The intensified pressure by the exponents of the policy of domination on the nonalined movement imposes the need for the further consolidation and development of the readiness of defense abilities, and makes this consolidation and development the top social, political and military question to which every nonalined country, that is, every independent and free country, must continually pay exceptional attention, he stressed.

In conclusion, Kardenic said that our strategy of all-people's defense was a genuine strategy for peace because with its solutions it was oriented toward defense and protection of the country's independence and the achievements of the revolution and of socialist self-managing development.

Having stressed that the activity of our basic organizations and of members of the League of Communists regarding foreign policy issues and the international workers' movement was great, and that the interest of the membership in these issues was immense, Vlado Janzic said that it was precisely because of this that we must pay great attention to these issues so that we may further develop the awareness of the need to continually link domestic and foreign policy. Despite the very developed public information media, nobody can replace members of the League of Communists in correctly interpreting the international situation to the working people, he stressed. He went on to say that without such activity, space for ideological influences which are alien to socialist self-management and the policy of nonalinement would be created.

Recalling that the League of Communists has had to combat various forms of resistance in its own environment, resistance extended by various cominformist, liberalist and nationalistic and other forces, as well as the fact that the League of Communists has continually been among the active world factors fighting for democratic development and relations in the world, Vlado Janzic said that the LCY has been able to succeed in this only because it has, on the one hand, developed a stable socioeconomic and political situation in the country, and, on the other, because the nonalined policy which it has pursued has been in line with the basic historical tendency of world developments, with the interests of the social and national emancipation of peoples.

He advocated that the obligatory component of the successful implementation of the LCY foreign policy should be its breadth, not merely among the League of Communists members, but among all working people and citizens.

It seems to me very significant to stress particularly at this time the responsibility which we, first of all as the League of Communists, have before our own working class and people in implementing the ideological orientations of our foreign policy, Radovan Vlajkovic said in his speech in the debate.

In the documents of the Colombo conference, as well as before and after the Colombo conference, and in the documents of the 10th and 11th LCY congresses, we adopted clear positions on the need to promote and expand economic cooperation with nonalined and developing countries. Clearly, certain results achieved in this sphere cannot be disputed. However, it is also clear that we must do considerably more in this sphere. What deserves full attention is the fact that our economic relations are to a considerable extent lagging behind the good political relations which we have with the majority of nonalined countries, he said.

Nazmi Mikulovic stressed that in its daily political activity, the League of Communists of Kosovo has monitored contemporary events in the world, trends in international relations and in the international workers and communist movement, and that is displaying particular interest in the issues and problems of nonalined policy.

All events in international relations, Mikulovic added, convince us even more that the only course for Yugoslavia as a socialist, self-managing, democratic community of equal nations and nationalities as well as for the entire democratic and progressive world is the policy of nonalinement and the struggle for the consistent implementation of its well-known principles. Therefore, our interest in the preservation of the unity of the movement and for its further affirmation and for the consolidation of its prestige and ability to act in resolving the contradictions of today's world is great.

Nazmi Milulovic went on to say that the nonalined countries faced many problems in speedier economic and social development, as well as other difficulties which stem both from their own internal development as well as from the contradictions in today's world. Therefore, the struggle for the new world economic system, for equitable relations and cooperation should also continue to be the chief subject of our activity in the nonalined movement as well as in other aspects of international relations, and, in particular, through all possible forms of UN activity.

Mikulovic expressed the conviction that a sense of responsibility will prevail in the nonalined movement, a sense of responsibility which it has in the international community, and that with the spread and continuous strengthening of its ranks, with the development of the democratic dialog and mutual equitable cooperation, it will work even more extensively for peace, for disarmament, for the new world economic system, for the consolidation of the role of the United Nations and for the successful opposition to problem concepts and tendencies.

Adoption of LCY Positions

LD070646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

["LCY Central Committee: Position on Nonalinement"--TANJUG headline; passages with brackets are supplied by Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 7 April, p 3]

[Text] Belgrade--At its session on 5 April 1979, the LCY Central Committee examined current ideopolitical questions concerning the further development and realization of the policy of nonalinement and the LCY's tasks in this connection. The following positions concerning the ideopolitical activity of the organs, organizations and members of the LCY were adopted:

The LCY Central Committee, proceeding from the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and from an analysis of the current state of the world, stressed that at the basis of the policy of nonalinement, by which we are consistently guided in international relations, there exist those same ideas of freedom, general emancipation, independence, equality and social progress which are an essential, integral part of the heritage of our liberation struggle and of the socialist revolution, of the system of socialist self-management and the policy of complete equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. The policy of nonalinement is therefore Yugoslavia's permanent foreign policy orientation--the entire platform of all its activities on the international level.

Such an orientation, which expresses the uniformity of the country's internal and foreign policy, guarantees the most favorable international conditions for the independent, autonomous and unhindered socialist development of self-managing socioeconomic and political relations in our society and of the policy of complete equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities in our country.

The policy of nonalinement also facilitates the strengthening of Yugoslavia's independent and stable international position and the realization of our country's vital interests in international relations. In addition, it offers a basis for the broadest possible linking and cooperation with all peaceful countries, freedom-loving, democratic and progressive forces of today in the struggle for peace, independence and equality, for the economic development and social progress of all peoples of the world. It would be impossible to conceive of the respect and influence which Yugoslavia enjoys in the world were it not for the consistent and principled implementation of the policy of nonalinement in the construction and realization of which Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY, has an outstanding role and importance.

A vital, integral part of such an orientation is the constant and active commitment of the LCY and of all social factors to offering support and aid to all movements and forces, peoples and countries which are fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all forms of domination, to achieve freedom, independence, equality, political economic and cultural emancipation, development and social progress.

Yugoslavia, as one of the founders and active participants in the nonalined movement, is naturally interested in and committed to preserving the movement's authentic identity and its independent, autonomous, nonbloc character in international relations. Development and practice have demonstrated that only in this way can the nonalined movement uninterruptedly expand its ranks, insure its unity of action and realize its historic tasks in the struggle of the peoples of the world for the essential democratization of international political and economic relations and general progress. The LCY has therefore always been a consistent champion of the respect for and implementation of the authentic criteria, principles and aims of nonalined policy which are the basic guarantees of the movement's democratic essence and its progressive international role. The principles of nonalined policy and the aims toward which it aspires make an essential contribution to creating such international relations and conditions which allow all peoples the opportunity to make use of their inalienable right to independently establish their own path of development and to choose their own form of sociopolitical order. In this way nonalined policy is creating on a worldwide scale conditions favorable both to the development and the social progress of peoples and countries. It represents a forceful obstacle to imperialism, to other forms of domination and hegemonism and to all other forms of subordination of peoples to the interests of outside factors.

In the nonalined countries at the present time, dynamic and complex processes are unfolding in socioeconomic and political life, in which aspirations toward more long-term solutions and the most adequate possible paths of future development are obvious, in the conditions of profound social, class, political and ideological differentiation. All this has an effect not only on the internal development of individual nonalined countries but also on the relations between the nonalined countries and the nonalined movement itself.

Understanding the complicated nature of the causes leading to an increase in contradictions and conflicts between the nonalined countries, the LCY Central Committee expresses its conviction that they can be overcome through consistent adherence to the principles of nonalined policy and the perception of the vital long-term common interests of all nonalined countries in the struggle to preserve their own national independence and security and to achieve the widest democratization of international relations.

[For this reason the LCY consistently supports the position that all contradictions can and must be resolved by peaceful means and resolutely condemns any foreign interference, use of military force or of any other means of intervention or to impose governments and regimes on independent countries and peoples.

[These conflicts, which result partly from the historical heritage and contradictions in the internal development in these countries, not only harm the unity and ability to act of the nonalined movement but also allow room for interference, pressures and penetrations of various outside factors and bloc forces and objectively act against the interests of nonalined countries.

[For this reason it is necessary to continue to strengthen the unity and ability to act of the nonalined movement not only as a barrier against the widening influence of the forces of foreign domination but also to more successfully overcome the movement's internal problems. In the same manner unity and the ability to act are needed for the realization of the increasingly wider and more complicated tasks facing the nonalined movement and policy. For this purpose, the LCY, within the framework of its international activity, will continue to make efforts to achieve the greatest possible unity of nonalined countries on the basis of the fundamental principles and aims of nonalined policy determined and confirmed at the past summit conferences of nonalined countries.

[The nonalined countries consistently struggle for peace, security and international cooperation on the basis of equality. It is within this framework that they are making an essential contribution to raising the problem of general and complete disarmament as well as to the affirmation and strengthening of the role of the United Nations in solving the acute problems of international relations.]

The overall activity of the movement and policy of nonalinement has thus far been a constructive and effective factor in settling major questions affecting the entire international community. By this activity the nonalined countries have shown their willingness and readiness for equal cooperation with all other international factors. They continue to be an active international factor in conditions in which relaxation of tension and negotiation are the imperative of the time but in which the sources of tension and negotiation are the imperative of the time but in which the sources of tension and international instability in forms both old and new continually recur. There is a crisis in the policy of detente, for it has not overcome the initial bloc limitations and has not acquired worldwide dimensions and become a universal process. The nonalined countries do not equate either the interests or the actions of all factors in international relations, not even of the great powers, but they are decisively opposed to all forms of bloc policy and of the policy of great-power spheres of interest and all forms of foreign domination and hegemony. The experience of history has shown that international problems cannot be solved in an integrated and permanent way in conditions of bloc divisiveness, but only in conditions of peaceful coexistence.

For these reasons the LCY favors an increasing transformation of policy from bloc positions to a real policy of active peaceful coexistence between all countries as equal subjects in the world community. This is the historically realistic alternative for the resolution of basic questions of contemporary humanity, such as peace, security, cooperation, more rapid development of the developing countries, and the construction of democratic international political and economic relations as a whole, without division of the world into spheres of interest and influence and without various forms of dependence.

Attempts to alter the basic orientation of the policy and movement of nonalinement, which are expressed in efforts to subordinate its activity, in various ways, to bloc and other narrow interests, weaken the unity of nonalined countries and reduce their international role and significance as an independent factor in international relations.

Such attempts, regardless of the motivations of their promulgators, objectively harm peace and social progress in the world, retard the struggle for new international political and economic relations, reduce the space for the further development and affirmation of socialism as a world process and restrict the processes of emancipating peoples.

The strengthening of the unity of nonalined countries and of the ability to act of the nonalined movement is the prime task of all countries and political movements devoted to freedom, independence and equality of peoples and to social progress throughout the world. The LCY and the SFRY approach preparations for the sixth conference of heads of government or state of nonalined countries with these positions.

In this context, the LCY assesses that the joint struggle of nonalined countries and developing countries for a new international economic order is a firm, cohesive force and significant factor in the unity of nonalined countries.

The process of developing the principles of the new international economic order, which expresses the authentic interests of all nonalined countries, also presents one of the basic areas of struggle for the democratization of international relations and the attainment of world peace. Of particular significance is the more resolute orientation toward the realization of the decisions of the Fifth Nonalined Countries' Conference on Economic Development (the economic declaration and action program of economic cooperation between nonalined countries), on cooperation in science, technology and culture and on the struggle for a new international information order. In keeping with these positions the LCY Central Committee considers it exceptionally significant to increase the systematic activity of all subjects in our socialist self-management society relating to the specific realization of the principles of the new international economic order. The implementation of the Colombo decisions is not only a matter for organs of the federation, republics and provinces but also for associated labor, whose involvement is the guarantee of real progress in this sphere. Similarly, it is necessary to strengthen the activity of all these factors in our country's international bilateral and multilateral economic relations. That is why the LCY Central Committee obliges communists in all environments to consistently realize the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress in this sphere of their economic business activity. This is an integral part of the realization of the constitutional position of workers in associated labor as factors in managing economic relations with other countries and is also our specific contribution to the further affirmation of the policy of nonalinement.

Proceeding from the fact that the nonalined movement and policy is a creative and dynamic factor in constructing new international political and economic relations, in the service of general peace and social progress, and the fact that the vital interests of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia are contained in the realization of these aims, it is essential that the LCY and all other social and political factors participating in the formation and implementation of Yugoslavia's policy--sociopolitical organizations, associated labor and its self-management bodies, as well as delegate assemblies and their organs--be actively involved and contribute to the consistent realization of Socialist Yugoslavia's nonalined policy and the tasks and aims of the policy and movement of nonalinement.

The LCY Central Committee orders the Presidium to develop a specific action plan for the LCY with this aim in view.

The LCY Central Committee obliges communists in all self-management sociopolitical and social organs and orgaizations to make use of these positions in the development of political activity in all areas.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT PRESS CONFERENCE

Refutation of NHAN DAN Attack

ID121504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the official spokesman, Jujovic, responded to a request for comment on the reports on the Yugoslav press in the newspaper NHAN DAN, organ of the Vietnam Communist Party:

The consistent application of the basic principles of nonalined policy in the practice of Yugoslav foreign policy, in addition to Yugoslavia's constructive contribution to strengthening the unity and ability to act of the nonalined countries, are very well known."

The NHAN DAN attacks on the Yugoslav press, and in essence upon Yugoslav foreign policy, clearly contradict the actual situation, and I may add that they are in opposition to the norms of conduct between two friendly countries."

Bhutto's Death, Bulgarian Ties

ID121704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In response to a question on the execution of former Pakistani Prime Minister Ali Bhutto, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs declared:

"As is known, the president of the republic, as did many other statesmen in the world, appealed to the president of Pakistan not to carry out the death sentence against former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. We regret that this appeal, motivated by humanitarian concern, was not accepted."

The next question was: Would you say anything about the interview by Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, carried several times by Bulgarian television on 5 and 6 April this year concerning relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia?

Spokesman Vujovic replied: "Although I am not acquainted with the complete text of the interview on Bulgarian television by Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, I can unfortunately say that on this occasion she has again confirmed and further developed the greater-Bulgarian theses. The motives of this high party official of neighboring Bulgaria in arguing at the present time that the Macedonian people do not exist, or rather that the Macedonians are Bulgarians, are incomprehensible.

"Continuous denials about and claims on the Macedonian people show that pretensions toward the SFRY have not changed, which contradicts the wishes expressed several times by the Bulgarian side to have good relations.

"Regardless of such actions, which contradict the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and which are contrary to the long-term and lasting interests of the peoples of both countries, negatively affecting Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, Yugoslavia will, for its part, continue to make efforts to develop good-neighborly relations and cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria and strive to overcome the disputed problems, always proceeding from its principled stances."

ANC Leader's Execution

LD121804 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 12, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia joins world-wide protests against and most sharply condemns the South African regime's new crimes and calls for the elimination of the system of apartheid in the south of Africa, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman stated at a regular press conference today.

The spokesman said that the execution of Solomon Mahlangu, prominent leader of the African National Congress, is another crime in a series of the South African racist regime's massacres of the population struggling for freedom and independence.

Egyptian-Israeli Treaty

LD121840 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 12, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia considers that lasting and stable peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved by a bilaterial arrangement, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman said at his regular press conference today.

In Yugoslavia's view, the spokesman said, lasting and stable peace is possible only on the basis of a comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis with the solidarity of the Arab countries and the unity of the Palestinian people as an essential element.

Asked about Yugoslavia's position on the recently signed Israeli-Egyptian treaty, the spokesman said that a true solution of the crisis in the region is possible only on the basis of the participation of all directly interested factors, including the P.L.O.

"It is evident that the situation in the Middle East has become even more complex," the spokesman said, adding that "it is difficult, at this point, to grasp all the consequences of the more recent events in terms of the further development of the situation."

Nonalined Movement, Summit Tasks

LD122216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 13, (TANJUG)--With regard to recent support for the nonalined proposals to strengthen democratism and equality in the nonaligned movement, the press spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Kalezic, said today that they are in line with the development of the policy and the movement which itself is a factor of democratization of international relations as a whole.

"We support all recommendations along this line," the press spokesman said.

In answering the press questions at his press conference today, Kalezic noted that every nonaligned summit had so far adopted ideas about a more democratic and effective functioning of the movement and this will be the task, too, for the nonaligned at their forthcoming sixth summit.

As is already known, these proposals initiated by India were aimed at having the next nonaligned summit electing, in addition to a chairman, three deputy chairmen, from various regions and at opening the sessions of the nonaligned Coordinating Bureau to all the members of the nonaligned movement.

PUCAR-STARI'S DEATH REPORTED; STATEMENT BY TITO

Death After Brief Illness

LD121950 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1802 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Djuro Pucar-Stari, member of the Council of the Federation and one of the most outstanding revolutionaries of the Yugoslav workers and communist movement, died this afternoon in the military medical academy in Belgrade after a short and grave illness. He was for many years a high party and state leader in Yugoslavia and Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Tito Statement

LD122350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2037 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Igalo--In connection with the death of Djuro Pucar-Stari, member of the Council of the Federation, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, made the following statement:

"I was deeply moved by the news of the death of Djuro Pucar-Stari, my collaborator and cofighter from the days of the underground, difficult days of the national liberation struggle and postwar period of construction of our socialist self-managing community. This news has been received with sorrow throughout our country.

"As a young worker, Djuro Pucar joined our revolutionary movement in which he was and remained one of its most outstanding personalities. During the struggle for the interests and rights of the working class and during long years of imprisonment in the jails of monarchist Yugoslavia, Djuro Pucar built himself up into an outstanding party worker, consistent revolutionary and capable leader of our party. I came to know him as an irreconcilable opponent of opportunism, sectarianism and factionalism and as a tireless fighter for the purity of our revolutionary aims.

"Djuro Pucar was an outstanding organizer of the uprising, great champion of brotherhood and unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities, builder of socialist self-managing relations and consistent fighter for the unity of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. In short, his life embodied our revolution and its achievements. His death is a great loss for the people of Bosnia-Hercegovina, for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and for our entire socialist community, to whose development and progress he made an enormous contribution. His revolutionary work will have a permanent place in our movement."

LCY Presidium Memorial Service

AU131108 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0858 GMT on 13 April, in linkup with other Yugoslav radio stations, carries a live relay from the Mostar Hall of the Federal Executive Council Building of a commemorative session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the death of Djuro Pucar-Stari.

The session is opened at 0902 GMT by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, noting that "the commemorative session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium" is also attended by members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SFRY Presidency, the Council of the Federation, the SFRY Assembly's Presidium, the Federal Executive Council and the highest organs of sociopolitical organizations as well as representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army.

At 0940 Stevan Doronjski takes the floor and delivers a 20-minute eulogy on the late Pucar.

Mikulic concludes the session at 0925 GMT and announces that the members of the delegation of the LCY Central Committee to attend Pucar's funeral will be Fadilj Hodza, Mika Spiljak, Marko Bulc, Trpe Jakovlevski, Petar Matic and Zivan Vasiluevic. The relay ends at 0927 GMT.

TITO HOLDS TALKS WITH SPANISH CP LEADER CARRILLO

LD121548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Herceg Novi--The president of the republic and of the LCY, Josip Broz Tito, today received Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] for a long, cordial and friendly talk.

Santiago Carrillo discussed the PCE's position on topical issues of development in Spain, his party's activity in the country, and the workers movement.

Within the framework of a discussion of international problems, President Tito spoke about the preparations for the forthcoming summit of nonaligned countries and about Yugoslavia's activities aimed at the consistent realization of the principles and policy of nonalignment.

Also discussed were the situation and topical problems in the world, existing conflicts and hotbeds of crisis, as well as ways leading to the strengthening of the struggle for peace, independence and the construction of more just political and economic relations in the world.

President Tito and Santiago Carrillo expressed satisfaction at the ever broadening cooperation between Yugoslavia and Spain and at the deepening friendship between the peoples of the two countries, which is reinforced by the long-standing close cooperation between the LCY and the PCE, and permeated with mutual understanding and respect.

Also participating in the talks were Vojo Srzentic, president of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee; Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Bertislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; and others.

President Tito then entertained Santiago Carrillo and his wife Carmen at lunch, which was attended by Comrades Jelena Srzentic, Vera Grlickov and others, as well as the participants in the talks.

BORBA REPORTS VRHOVEC TOAST AT DUBLIN DINNER

AU121358 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[TANJUG report on toast proposed by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at a formal dinner given in his honor by Michael O'Kennedy, Irish minister of foreign affairs, in Dublin on 9 April]

[Text] Replying to the toast by the Irish minister, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, particularly stressed the warm welcome given to him and to members of the delegation in Ireland.

"In fact, this welcome," Vrhovec said, "is no surprise for us because we had the opportunity last year during a very brief, but very intimate stopover of our president at Shannon, to firmly convince ourselves of the friendly feelings of the Irish people toward the peoples of Yugoslavia and President Tito."

After stressing that Yugoslavia and Ireland have maintained diplomatic relations for only 2 years and adding that for decades and even centuries numerous links existed between our peoples as the result of similar historic destinies, aspirations and struggles for independence, freedom and autonomous development, Josip Vrhovec said:

Identical Ideals and Goals

"Nonalined Yugoslavia and nonbloc Ireland are also now guided by the same ideals and goals that all peoples should live in peace and freedom, that they should themselves decide on their internal development and foreign political activity, that they should not be worried by the specters of war. This explains the great similarity and identity of views of our countries on basic international issues. I want to stress that my country's foreign political activity, which is based on the well known principles of nonalined policy, has been and is now based on the orientation toward a just struggle for the equality and democratization of international relations, against interventions and all kinds of dependence and domination, as well as toward a peaceful solution of various conflicts and crises, without the use of force and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

"On these very same bases, the foreign political activity of my country is also expressed in our European policy within the framework of promoting and spreading the principles and the spirit of the Helsinki conference," Josip Vrhovec said. "Together with other nonalined and neutral countries, Yugoslavia is working on strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in this field, on realizing new international political and economic relations, to which Ireland also pays great attention. For this reason we believe that our closer contacts are also useful and contribute to European international cooperation."

Significant Results

The federal secretary for foreign affairs then stressed that the results achieved in the brief period since diplomatic relations have been established are significant and encouraging and he recalled President Tito's stopover in Ireland, the first official and friendly visit of the Irish minister of foreign affairs last year and the current visit which is also the first official visit of an SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs to Ireland, as well as other contacts realized at various levels.

"However, at the same time," he continued, "we must note that there still exist many possibilities for an even broader and more comprehensive cooperation. Yugoslavia pays great attention to cooperation with the EEC, of which Ireland is a member, and believes that equality and balanced cooperation with the community are of mutual benefit.

"Diverse and very fruitful cooperation is developing, both within the United Nations and in other international forums, as well as within the CSCE, between Yugoslavia and Ireland. I believe that this cooperation must be further intensified. We believe that the close cooperation between the nonalined and neutral European countries, in which we see a particularly important role for Ireland, is an important impetus for realizing peace, security and progress for all peoples and countries of Europe.

"The peoples of Yugoslavia," Josip Vrhovec concluded, "have always followed with sympathy and admiration, your efforts to ensure the independence, freedom and progress of the people of Ireland. The same beliefs have inspired the peoples of Yugoslavia from time immemorial."

BORBA CHIDES CSSR PRESS FOR 'UNTRUTHFUL' REPORTING

AU121737 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Unattributed commentary: "Suppression and Concealment of Facts"]

[Text] For a long time now the Czechoslovak press, radio and television have continued to publish reports presenting the Yugoslav internal development and our country's activity on the international scene in an untruthful, tendentious and one-sided manner. By suppressing and concealing the basic facts of our internal development and international activity, the Czechoslovak information media strive to create a distorted and false image of Yugoslavia, emphasizing untruths or semi-truths taken out of context regarding our general internal socialist development and independent and nonalined foreign policy orientation.

By their contents and tone the Czechoslovak press articles are designed to show that in Yugoslavia there is allegedly nothing that has anything in common with socialist development. It is not only the basic characteristics of our socialist self-managing socioeconomic development but also the general important results of this development, in which the Czechoslovak press sees only problems and difficulties, that are being suppressed or presented in a distorted light.

It is certain aspects of Yugoslavia's principled, independent and nonalined foreign policy and its official views on the individual current international events, as was the case with the events in Southeast Asia, that are especially subjected to direct or indirect criticism. However, not a single word about these authentic views has been published by the Czechoslovak newspapers or presented in the radio and television programs. Thus, the Czechoslovak information media have not considered it necessary to inform their public about Yugoslavia's official views on the conflict in Southeast Asia or any other region, the views which unambiguously stress the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and condemn the use of force. The careful suppression of this and many other facts is aimed at presenting Yugoslavia's views in an entirely different light and at identifying its activity on the international scene with those countries and forces which objectively harm the struggle for peace and international cooperation.

At the same time the Czechoslovak information media express their "concern" for the Yugoslav readers whom the Yugoslav press is allegedly misinforming. [paragraph continues]

These and similar reports attach to some Yugoslav newspapers the label of "Balkan" which is supposed to sound offensive if Yugoslavia is viewed from "the center of Europe." Let it be said in passing that these "Balkan," that is, Yugoslav, newspapers are informing their readers comprehensively and objectively and conceal no facts or views of any side, regardless of whether the newspapers agree or disagree with such views.

The content and tone of the Czechoslovak press articles are obviously designed to discredit Yugoslav foreign and domestic policies. The efforts are undoubtedly at odds with the principles of objective, complete and well-meaning information which represents one of the important components of understanding and friendly cooperation between countries and peoples and, in this case, of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

PRC SEEMS READY TO ESTABLISH TIES WITH W. EUROPE CP'S

LD121321 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0930 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, April 12, (TANJUG)--The Chinese press has broken its fifteen-year silence about the largest West European communist party. From an unexpected press report on the recent Communist Party of Italy congress, Chinese readers have learned that the Communist Party of Italy is one of the largest national forces in the country, that its membership is in the millions, Enrico Berlinguer is its secretary-general, etc.

China watchers are certain (?of a) change having taken place in relations between the communist parties of China and Italy, a change opening the way for a gradual normalization of relations.

Due to differences in views on a series of theoretical, ideological and practical questions, the Communist Party of China broke off relations with many European communist parties in the early sixties. Since then, European communist parties have simply been ignored in the Chinese press.

Of late in general and at the 11th congress specifically the Communist Party of China has been critically examining various aspects of its former policy and abandoning many of its former, radical theses.

Changes both in China and the communist movement have created conditions for the renewal of relations. The Communist Party of China took a "historic turn" when it established relations with the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the only big European communist party besides the Communist Party of Romania, with which Chinese communists maintain relations.

All indications are that the renewal of relations with the Communist Party of Italy is possible in the future. West European communist parties, including the Spanish, have many times expressed the interest in normalizing relations with the Communist Party of China. The Communist Party of China seems today more ready than a year ago to establish ties with West European communist parties.

SFRY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

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[Text] Beijing, April 12, (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav industrial exposition opened in Beijing today. This is the Yugoslav economy's largest exposition abroad ever.

Two hundred Yugoslav working organizations have exhibited their major export products on an area of 14 thousand square metres. The 12 economic branches represented are the ones in which the Chinese economy shows the greatest interest.

The exposition was opened by Chen Muhua, Chinese vice-premier and Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member. At the opening ceremony, representatives of the two countries assessed the exposition as an important opportunity for promoting economic ties between Yugoslavia and China. Also expressed was the two countries' readiness to expand economic and other cooperation on the principles of equality and mutual respect.

Apart from offering a general view into the Yugoslav economy's industrial potential, the exposition is also an opportunity for Chinese economy representatives to get acquainted with achievements in Yugoslavia's development.

During the two weeks of the exposition, 43 symposiums will be organized at which the two countries' experts will interchange experience. A photo exhibit on Yugoslavia's political and social system, its people and history is on display at the exposition.

Yugoslav and Chinese economy representatives are expected to conclude new business arrangements, giving substance in practice to interest expressed by both countries in a speedy promotion of their economic cooperation.

YUGOSLAV-JORDANIAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED IN AMMAN

LD121648 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Amman, April 12, (TANJUG)--A session of the Mixed Yugoslav-Jordanian Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation ended here today. Head of the Yugoslav delegation, Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic and Jordanian Minister of Trade and Industry Najim ad-Din ad-Dajani have signed a joint protocol on cooperation.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER PESIC HOLDS TALKS IN ALGERIA

LD121600 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1127 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, April 12, (TANJUG)--During the talks held here between representatives of the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Algerian Foreign Ministry, attention was primarily focused on the activities of the nonaligned movement. Special attention was given to different aspects of questions pertaining to the Colombo non-aligned ministerial conference and the sixth non-aligned summit, the manner and substance of their work and the activity of the non-aligned in general.

Both sides especially underlined the importance of the non-aligned countries' solidarity and unity based on the movement's fundamental principles.

During the talks, it was established that relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria are developing successfully. The mutual readiness was voiced further to promote bilateral relations in all fields.

The Yugoslav delegation to the talks, headed by Deputy Foreign Secretary Milorad Pesic, has been received by Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Sedik Benjahiya. During the ensuing talk, topical international questions were discussed as was also Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation for whose promotion in many fields it was set out that broad possibilities exist.

TANJUG REPORTS ON INITIATIVES TO MODIFY NONALINED MOVEMENT

ID121810 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 11 Apr 79 ID

[Text] United Nations, April 11, TANJUG--India has proposed that the non-aligned countries at their next summit elect, in addition to president, also three vice-presidents from different geographic regions, an official spokesman of Sri Lanka has stated.

India also proposed that Coordinating Bureau meetings be not only open to all member-countries of the movement--which has been the case also up to now--but also that they are ensured equal rights as regular members of this coordinating body.

A number of countries have upheld India's move and consensus can be expected on it, the Sri Lanka spokesman said.

A number of other suggestions and proposals have been made along the lines of developing and democratizing the mechanism of coordination and decision-making within the movement, it has been learned informally.

These included a proposal requiring that all main documents for future non-aligned countries, with initial drafts being offered, as up to now, by the host country. Next, ministerial conference of all member-countries of the non-aligned movement should be held annually, not once in three years as up to now. Another proposed novelty are regular [word indistinct] meetings of all non-aligned countries to be held at UN Headquarters approximately once in two months.

These would facilitate and probably establish the practice of broader exchanges, opinions on current world events.

These and other proposals speak of the ongoing endeavours for the non-aligned movement to present at its next summit a number of its new and interesting features, observers assess. Motions along these lines are urged by the wish to still more strengthen the democratic method of work.

The above and similar proposals and ideas fall within the broader theme, "the unity and solidarity among non-aligned countries and the decision-making process," consultations on which are underway. Two days ago the subject was debate at a meeting of all non-aligned movement members at the level of their permanent representatives to the United Nations.

The activity in the preparations for the new summit regards, in addition to the strengthening of unity and the improvement of the methods of decision-making, two groups of questions. One of them concerns the preparations for the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau at the level of foreign minister just scheduled for early in June in Colombo. It will be the last ministerial meeting before the sixth summit. Ambassador Fernando stated that Sri Lanka expects large participation in Colombo, meaning the arrival of ministers from other non-aligned countries, in addition to the Coordinating Bureau members. All the non-aligned have been invited to Colombo.

SLOVENE SAWP PRESIDENT DISCUSSES TITO'S INITIATIVES

AU121046 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[J. Pjevic report on speech by Mitja Ribicic, president of the SAWP Republican Conference of Slovenia, explaining the nomination of Sergej Krajger as candidate for the SFRY Presidency at joint session of all chambers of the Slovene Assembly in Ljubljana on 9 April]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 9 April--Calling attention to the responsible and difficult tasks facing the SFRY Presidency in its next mandate period to 1984, Mitja Ribicic particularly pointed out the far-reaching importance of Tito's four initiatives which have been adopted as our common orientation by the congresses of the League of Communists and the Federation of Trade Unions and at the last sessions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency.

The first initiative, which we not accidentally regard as the primary initiative, concerns economic stabilization and involves a limitation of investments and all other spending that is not backed by the necessary funds in order to fight the fires of inflation more successfully, create sound conditions for a new planned period and prevent social unrest in the state. Tito's warning, Ribicic said, is closely connected with our defense preparations. It is necessary to eliminate every possibility of an attack by anyone with any kind of motive against the integrity and freedom of Socialist Yugoslavia.

"We work as though peace will last 100 years and we are preparing as though war will break out tomorrow," Comrade Tito said recently, "because the present relations in the world are such that no one can say what will happen tomorrow. For this reason we must continue to strengthen the unity within the country materially, economically, politically and in every other respect."

Tito's third initiative contains a combination of important Yugoslav international actions to strengthen our positions in the world and our relations with the big powers, neighboring and other states, and above all to deepen the role and unity of the world nonalined movement, which we must continue to strengthen in order to prevent local wars and other disputes and prevent the big powers and blocs from involving themselves in and exploiting these wars and disputes. The preparations for this year's summit conference of nonalined countries and for next year's CSCE meeting in Madrid fall within this combination of tasks.

Tito's fourth initiative requires a further democratization of our entire political life and work, a widening of the influence of the masses of people in the leading organs of delegate assemblies and sociopolitical organizations, that is, briefly, a socialization of politics in all spheres and at all levels.

The Presidency will particularly have to assert its constitutional function and authority whenever it is necessary to insure an agreement between the socialist republics and autonomous provinces regarding differences in their interests, which are completely understandable and result from the unequal degrees of their material development and the unequal levels of their social and cultural development.

Our defense policy is a direct responsibility of the SFRY Presidency, together with the supreme commander and the president of the republic. I believe that it is not necessary to explain in detail the need for a consistent implementation of Tito's warnings in this sphere. These warnings clearly indicate that we must bear in mind the possibility of a further deterioration of an already extremely unfavorable international situation as well as the possibility of political, intelligence and even military provocations on the borders of Socialist Yugoslavia. [paragraph continues]

Thi holds a major place within the context of the Presidency's constitutional duty in realizing the all-people's defense and in determining the foundations of the plans and the measures for preparing the state for defense as well as for the protection of the constitutional order and state security and for social protection. This has always been, is today and will continue to be the guarantee of our security and peace.

Successful Collective Work

In realizing Tito's initiative for democratization and collective leadership of elected organs at all levels, we must bear in mind the example of collective leadership and the one-year mandate in both federal presidiums, that is, the party Presidium and the state Presidency, and the fact that this positive experience has become a special kind of model for the democratization of relations in other spheres both within the federation and for the republics and communes.

No matter to what extent all these tasks may be central tasks and tasks of the government or executive or diplomatic tasks, Ribicic emphasized, we will successfully accomplish them only if the Yugoslav popular masses, if our peoples and nationalities, consider them as their own interests and if they understand the reasons and circumstances demanding some political decisions. This is true because what is involved here are the strategic and vital questions of Yugoslavia as a whole and of its security and its bright prospects.

SFRY LIMITS SPEED, USE OF CARS TO REDUCE FUEL CONSUMPTION

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[Text] Belgrade, April 12, (TANJUG)--To save petrol and diesel fuel in road traffic, the Yugoslav Government today adopted a regulation limiting speed for all motor vehicles, banning the driving of passenger cars on certain week-days and the opening of new long bus lines. Yugoslav and foreign journalists were informed on this today by government member Ante Zeljic.

Under the regulation, starting with the end of this month, speed for passenger cars on main roads and motorways will be limited to 100 km/h, and on regional and other roads 80 km/h.

Passenger cars can be driven without restriction only on national holidays. However, passenger cars with license plates with even numbers may not be driven on Mondays and on the first Saturday and Sunday in the month, and passenger cars with license plates with odd numbers may not be driven on Thursdays and every last Saturday and Sunday in the month.

Speed limits and traffic restrictions for passenger cars do not apply to cars with foreign license plates. Ambulances, fire-engines and other vehicles with the right to pass first, diplomatic cars and taxis are exempted from the restrictions.

The regulation bans traffic to cargo vehicles on routes longer than 200 kilometres, except vehicles transporting easily perishable goods. The restriction does not cover either public transportation vehicles.

According to estimates, these measures will contribute to reducing this year the consumption by about 300,000 tons of liquid fuels. It is considered that last year more than two million passenger cars and about 400,000 cargo vehicles, buses and other special vehicles were registered in the country.